FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA ATTENDS MEETING ON SCULPTOR'S BIRTHDAY

AU291151 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Tirana, December 29 (ATA) -- The jubilee meeting on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the birth of the people's sculptor Odhise Paskali one of the distinguished artists of the country, was organized in the hall of the writers' and artists' union in the capital yesterday.

Attending were sculptors, painters, writers, artists, working people of cutural and artistic institutions, students and pedagogues of the higher institute of arts and others.

Present was also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia. Attending were also the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the chairman of the Academy of Sciences, Aleks Buda; the first secretary of the party committee of the region No. 2, Xhemal Tafaj and other comrades.

ALIA, CARCANI THANK GDR'S HONECKER FOR MESSAGE

AU231052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, thanking them for their greetings and congratulations on their national holiday.

HOXHA, ALIA REPLY TO DPRK LEADERS'S MESSAGE

SK260431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, and Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of the people's revolution.

The reply message dated December 19 reads:

We express heartfelt thanks to you for your congratulations extended us on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the motherland and the victory of the people's revolution.

We take this opportunity of wishing the Korean people continued successes in the building of the country and in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the independent reunification of the country.

We express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples and countries will develop in the future, too.

AGRARIAN DAILY SUPPLEMENT ON USSR COUNTERMEASURES

AU291518 [Editorial Report] Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian on 27 December carries a supplement entitled "October Light," which is periodically included in the daily and is entitled in cooperation with NOVOSTI. This particular supplement extends over 2 pages (approximately 12,000 words) and is devoted to the subject of USSR foreign policy, under the headline "Leninist Lien of Peace." It contains various statements by Bulgarian working people and foreign public figures (such as Swedish peace fighter Inga Turson, Afghan Politburo member Ziray, and so forth), as well as articles and reports on the USSR's "indefatigable efforts to prevent the danger of war, to stop the arms race,and to reduce nuclear arsenals," one of which is a 1,200-word article by Igo Sinitsin, NOVOSTI political observer, entitled "Sober Decision in a Complicated Atmosphere." The supplement has an introductory note by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, entitled: "A Wise and Constructive Stand" which reads as follows:

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has expressed full support on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people for the Soviet Government's decisions and measures set forth in Comrade Yuriy Andropov's declaration in connection with the deployment of American missiles in the FRG, in Great Britain, and Italy, which has started.

"These wise, necessary and justified measures are aimed at the defense of peace, which is seriously threatened by the U.S. and NATO militarist policy, and, in particular, by their exceptionally dangerous step aimed at disrupting the existing military balance. Without such resolute measures the peoples' security in Europe and throughout the world would be exposed to a deadly threat.

"The sensible, constructive proposals set forth in the aforementioned declaration are likely to avert a new round in the arms race. The reciprocal measures that the USSR was forced to adopt once more demonstrate that any attempt by the United States and NATO to achieve nuclear superiority is futile.

"The USSR has never been an adherent of the arms race. It has always devoted and still devotes tremendous efforts to averting the threat of nuclear war, to the limitation and reduction of armaments. There is no type of weapon which the USSR has not proposed to reduce, and destroy, or to prevent the production thereof altogether. The USSR once again declares itself ready for negotiations, but on an equal basis, not from the position of strength and blackmail as is proposed by the United States.

"The United States took advantage of the negotiations as a cover, as a smokescreen, while at the same time implementing its own intentions of deploying the deadly first-strike weapons in the immediate vicinity of the USSR and its allies. The Unites States attended the negotiations, but not for the purpose of achieving agreements, only for the purpose of ensuring its own political 'alibi.' All the U.S. proposals are nothing more than variations on the same subject and demand the one-sided disarmament of the Soviet Union.

"The USSR proposals do not threaten anyone's security. They are aimed at preserving peace on earth. If the United States should manifest its readiness to go back to the situation as it existed prior to the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the USSR will be ready to do so as well."

The supplement further carries on page 2, a 900-word article by Prof Lyuben Georgiev, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAM observer on international issues, entitled "Military Balance is an Achievement of Historical Importance" in which he amply quotes from Andropov's declaration of 24 November 1983 and emphasizes the "aggressive" character of imperialism, pleading for "the preservation of parity as the most vitally important question for all those who cherish peace."

MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM ALBANIA RECEIVED

AU291142 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has received a telegram from the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania expressing gratitude for the greetings sent to Albania on the occasion of the national holiday of Albania.

LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU292046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] On 29 December at Sofia's Hotel Moscow the Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, Dr Manuel Eustaquio de los Cuestos Remeidios, gave a reception on Cuba's national holiday.

The reception was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peter Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; BCP Central Committee department heads; members of the government; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; and other officials. Leaders and members of diplomatic missions also attended the reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV GREETINGS TO ALGERIAN LEADER BENDJEDID

AU291710 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, all the Bulgarian working people, and on my own behalf I convey to you most cordial greetings in connection with your reelection as secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party and wish you successful and fruitful work in this highly responsible post. The Bulgarian communists believe that in fulfilling the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the National Liberation Front Party and under your leadership, the friendly Algerian people will achieve further noteworthy successes in implementing the course of socialist orientation along the path chosen by them.

I take this opportunity to again express my deep belief that the relations between our parties and countries will continue to develop for the prosperity of the Algerian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interest of our common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction as well as for peace and security in the world.

CONSULAR TALKS WITH TURKEY ON FAMILY REUNIONS

AU291528 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 29 (BTA) -- A meeting was held in Ankara between consular delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey at which the implementation of the Consular Convention, the visa agreement and the legal aid contract between the two countries were reviewed. At the talks, which proceeded constructively and in a spirit of understanding, the significance was stressed of all of the above mentioned agreements for regulating the consular relations in the interests of the existing goodneighbourliness between Bulgaria and Turkey.

The delegations discussed also some concrete issues and agreed on taking the necessary measures for the better working of the signed agreements and the settlement of the arising issues in the best interests of both countries. It was noted also that the 1968 deportation agreement between the two countries expired in 1978, and as far as any demands may appear for family reunions on the part of wives, husbands, under-age children and old parents, these, just like before, are to be handled by the competent bodies of the respective country through the regular channels which are valid for all their citizens.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR

AU282013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] On 28 December Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Eduardo Bustamante Morreo, at his request. He handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a commemorative coin, "200th Birthday of Simon Bolivar," and expressed gratitude fo. the events held in Bulgaria marking the birthday of Venezuela's national hero, Simon Bolivar, a noted figure in the struggle of Latin America against colonial rule.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

AU282011 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 28 (BTA) -- Mr Alfred Ameel, Belgium's newly-appointed ambassador here, presented his credentials today.

During the ceremony Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, underlined that Bulgaro-Belgian relations are developing along ascending lines in many spheres. There aren't any serious outstanding questions of bilateral significance between the two countries. "Our wish is for Bulgaria and Belgium to make their modest contribution to the improvement of the climate in Europe and the world through the strengthening of their cooperation. This climate needs to be made healthier now, it needs the joint efforts of all the states, aimed at saving peace," said he.

Mr Todor Zhivkov underlined that now, when the world is threatened by the real danger of a nuclear war, it is necessary for all the states to manifest political goodwill and realism and to undertake the necessary steps for the achievement of these goals.

Mr Alfred Ameel noted that bilateral and international problems can be solved only through an open and honest dialogue between all countries -- a dialogue which with mutual concessions would lead to compromises acceptable to all.

U.S. PLANS TO WITHDRAW FROM UNESCO CONDEMNED

AU291703 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 December on page 7 and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 December on page 7 both comment on the recommendation of the U.S. State Department that the United States withdraw from UNESCO.

RUDE PRAVO's 300-word commentary, signed by Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky and headlined "Why Is UNESCO Inconvenient to Them?" says, after noting the U.S. State Department's recommendation and its approval by President Reagan: "UNESCO has for a long time been sand in the Reagan administration's teeth. Its mission is to contribute to developing scientific and cultural cooperation and it has accomplished a great deal of work in this field. UNESCO approved, for example, a declaration on the contribution of information media to strengthening peace, promoting mutual understanding among nations, and to the struggle against racism, apartheid, and militaristic propaganda. This declaration demands the exact opposite of what official Washington and the information media subservient to it are doing. This is one of the reasons for the present action of the Reagan administration.

"Its destructive policy is far from ended with the announced withdrawal from UNESCO. It is an attempt to either break up this international organization or to gain decisive influence in it.

"This is the latest of several recent attacks of the Reagan administration on the most important international organizations. In September it rendered impossible the arrival of the Soviet minister of foreign affairs at a session of the UN General Assembly and arrogantly declared that the UN may move from New York. Now it attacks UNESCO. But the reason is the same. The UN and its specialized agencies, which serve the cause of peace and understanding among nations, are an obstacle to the plans of the present Washington administration to gain world domination."

Jan V. Svec's 500-word Bratislava PRAVDA commentary, entitled "Malevolent Step of the United States," condemns the "United States' hateful campaign against every international organization that refuses to dance according to the tune it plays." It cites in this connection U.S. opposition to the Law of the Sea Treaty, "arrogant" statements by Reagan administration officials advocating the UN's departure from New York, as well as the current "campaign" against UNESCO, which "has for a long time been a thorn in the United States' flesh." According to Svec, the planned U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO is a "malevolent step of the United States clearly showing that it does not want to cooperate in an organization that opposes the imperialist countries' monopoly in the field of information, militaristic propaganda, and the policy of the United States' closest allies, such as Israel and the Republic of South Africa." Svec also sees the U.S. step motivated by UNESCO's "high-principled attitudes," that is, "support for peaceful cooperation, reduced armament expenditures, the development of science and research and the use of their results for the benefit of all mankind, the introduction of a new just economic order, the liquidation of racism and colonialism, and the solution of other global problems."

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR LUERS

LD291953 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received at Prague Castle William Henry Luers, the new U.S. ambassador. In the course of their talk, their interest was stressed in the development of mutual relations and in improving the overall international situation.

BANK ANNOUNCES CURRENCY RULES FOR TRAVEL TO WEST

AU291144 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Dec 83 p 2

[CTK report: "On Applications for Foreign Currency Allocations"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Dec (CTK) -- From 2 to 31 January 1984, the Czechoslovak State Bank will accept in its branches located at the applicant's place of residence applications for foreign currency allocations for private travel to nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia in 1984.

There are separate application forms for nonsocialist states and for Yugoslavia, which are on sale in all branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank.

Applications for foreign currency allocations for travel to nonsocialist states may apply for U.S. $17-20 per person per day, the maximum sum for the entire stay being U.S. $400. Those wishing to travel to Yugoslavia may apply for 650-700 dinars per person and day, the maximum sum for the entire stay being 15,000 dinars. Children up to 15 years of age will receive 50 percent of these sums. The bank will not accept any group applications for foreign currency allocation by groups of individuals planning a sports trip, an expedition, or other trips, nor will it accept group applications by enterprises and organizations.

The bank will notify the applicant only if his application is approved, by sending him a confirmation of his foreign currency allocation by 30 March 1984. In dealing with applications for foreign currency for travel to nonsocialist states, consideration will be given to the date of the last private trip. Preference will be given to applicants who have not yet travelled privately to a nonsocialist state.

Detailed information and explanations are given on the application forms for foreign currency allocations.

HUSAK GREETS ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID ON REELECTION

AU291708 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 23 Dec (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, congratulated Chadli Bendjedid on his reelection as secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria.

HIGHER PRICES FOR HEATING, DIESEL FUEL ANNOUNCED

AU291140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Dec 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Higher Prices for Heating and Diesel Oil"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Dec (CTK) -- The Federal Price Office announces that, on the basis of a decision of the CSSR Government aimed at economizing the consumption of crude oil, the retail price of diesel and heating oil is being raised to Kcs5.50 per liter as of 1 January 1984. As of the same date, the price of technical petrol [technicky benzin] will be adjusted to Kcs7 per kilogram and the price of kerosene to Kcs5 per liter.

U.S. DECISION TO LEAVE UNESCO CRITICIZED

OW291531 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] The United States has announced that it will resign from UNESCO effective 1 January 1985. A corresponding letter of termination is to be served at the Paris UNESCO headquarters by New Year's eve, so that the resignation may become legally effective on schedule. Arno Friedmann will give you some reasons and some background.

Washington has been dissatisfied with the work of UNESCO for quite some time. A great majority in that organization has extricated itself from U.S. influence and instead struggles for the interests of the developing countries. The ultimate bone of contention was the organization's tendencies against the domination of the imperialist states in the field of international information.

As a counterbalance to the monopoly of the Western news agencies that has existed since the twenties, a group of states to begin with intends to set up a modest, albeit independent, agency. Its primary task is to be the dissemination of serious, truthful information about the lives of the countries which have embarked on a road of independent development.

In Washington's view this constitutes attempts at curtailing the freedom of the press. Yet, the United States is rather alone with this view. When a new world information system was discussed at the Paris UNESCO headquarters early this month, a corresponding resolution gained a majority approval of 135 votes to 4 with 9 abstentions. Nay voters were the United States, Great Britain, Ecuador, and Israel.

The role of the state last listed, or to be more specific, the criticism of this state's policy, is another, essential reason for Washington's withdrawal from UNESCO. Repeatedly Israel's and South Africa's policies had been condemned in that organization. Much to the displeasure of the United States the organization denounced the continued discrimination exercised by these countries in the cultural and educational fields as well. What is it, then, that the Reagan administration hopes to achieve by its withdrawal?

Initial Western commentaries have brought up the term dollar diplomacy. Washington's share in UNESCO's expenditures amounts to about 25 percent for which it expects in return a corresponding alignment to the American course. FRG Bundestag Deputy Uwe Holtz, SPD, in an interview with the Hanover NEUE PRESSE accused the United States of mistaking development policy for the dollar diplomacy of the past eras. He said verbatim that the United States would be well advised to send fewer business-oriented representatives to the UNESCO and instead send Americans who deem a real North-South balance of interest important and who also recognize the increasing orientation of UNESCO work toward development policy. He said that dollar diplomacy after the motto "We will cut you off from the dollars if we dislike your course," makes the arrogant attitude of the United States evident.

One might put it even more drastically: The United States intends to blackmail UNESCO, because the threat to discontinue its payments is aimed at just one single goal: to make a rebellious vast majority toe the line again. Initial comments on this point out, however, that the U.S. withdrawal from the International Labor Organization ILO did not produce the desired result, either. After 2 year's absence the United States returned to the UN suborganization.

TRADE MINISTER VIEWS 1984 PROTOCOL WITH USSR

LD292358 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] The 1984 trade protocol between the GDR and the USSR was signed in the Soviet capital today. Our correspondent Werner Czogalla spoke with foreign trade minister Horst Soelle after the signing ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Czogalla] Comrade minister, you have just signed for the GDR the trade protocol with the USSR for 1984. Could you please describe the basic significance of this agreement?

[Soelle] The trade protocol between the GDR and the USSR for 1984 proceeds from the firm political unity which exists between our fraternally united parties and states. It deals with economic objectives as expressed in the resolutions of the party congress and plenary sessions of the Central Committees of the SED and the CPSU.

This annual protocol contains practical steps to provide in 1984, the mutual supplies according to the agreements between the general secretaries of our fraternal parties, Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov, of May this year. Trade with the USSR will also continue to grow in 1984 and will reach a volume of over R14 billion. The extent of this task can be exemplified by a comparison: In 1949, the year the GDR was founded, foreign trade turnover with the USSR amounted to R236 million. In 1984, the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, this volume will be achieved in just 6 days.

[Czogalla] Which items from the annual protocol for 1984 would you like to particularly mention due to their economic importance?

[Soelle] Well, the list of economically important exports and imports is rather extensive. There are over 1,000 individual items. First of all one could emphasize the exports from the GDR heavy engineering industry such as machine tools, presses and forging equipment, plastic processing machinery, data processing equipment, computers and word processors, chemical plants, agricultural technology, open-cast mining equipment, textile machinery, ships, rail vehicles, lifting gear and transportation equipment. Also to be supplied to the USSR will be chemical products and consumer goods.

The GDR's imports from the USSR are as comprehensive, including energy sources and raw materials such as oil, gas, pig iron, rolling stock, non-ferrous metals, chemical raw materials, asbestos, cellulose, sawn timber and chipboard, as well as cotton. With that the USSR is meeting the GDR's major import requirements of these items,

Because of their economic importance one must also mention the Soviet supplies of high-energy equipment, machine tools, metallurgical equipment, road vehicles, agricultural machinery, forestry equipment and the wide range of electronic products and building units. Also in 1984, consumer goods from the USSR including watches, as well as photographic and film equipments, will enrich our range of goods.

[Czogalla] How do the above imports and exports reflect the progress in specialization and joint production schedules between the GDR and USSR?

[Soelle] The agreed imports and exports are based to a large extend on agreements concerning specialization and joint production schedules in research, development and production.

For instance, over 90 percent of the lifting gear and transportation equipment as well as metallurgical plants, and all the medical equipment and antifriction bearings are exchanged on the basis of such specialization agreements. This fact shows impressively that purposeful work is being carried out on the realization on the program of specialization and joint production schedules between the GDR and the USSR up until 1990.

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES KPD ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD291936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 Dec (ADN) -- "There are events in the life of a people that have an effect far beyond the day itself, which reach deeply into life and the history-making force of which matures far into the future," Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber, said in Berlin today. In his speech at the ceremony to mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the KPD he continued: "Such events are events of historical scope. The founding of the KPD (Spartacus League) was such an event of historical scope."

The Great October Socialist Revolution had had a great influence on the German left and on the founding of the KPD, the speaker noted. The October Revolution had shaken the entire capitalist world; it took place, so to speak, on the eastern front of the Imperial Army. The German left, especially Spartacus, stood in the same front with Lenin when they accepted the Marxist legacy against the opportunists and the centrists. The truth spoken by Ernst Thaelmann, which Erich Honecker reaffirmed at the Eighth SED Congress -- that relations with the Soviet Union are always the touchstone for every revolutionary -- is still valid today.

At a time when the peoples of Europe are going through one of their most severe tests, the highest representative of the German peace state, SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, demands that we continue -- at this time of all times -- the political dialogue with all those forces in the world that are shouldering their responsibility for the fate of the peoples and of humanity and are pressing for an agreement on an end to the arms race and a move to disarmament. This is the way to defend the first human right: the right to life.

Unfortunately, the government in the other German state, in fealty to the United States, as it was called in the Bundestag, is pursuing a different policy. In their own words, they are pursuing the policy of the nuclear first-strike. In this quagmire of arms build-up euphoria, the repulsive noises of nationalist tub-thumping about keeping open the German question sound like the croaking of ravens. "They can still croak; they cannot change anything about the German state of peace and socialism, in which the socialist nation, in line with the Manifesto of the Communist Party, has been constituted."

"At the hour in which the 1914 inferno began, it was Karl Liebknecht who called for resistance to the war. In 1932, when the danger of fascism was looming over our people, it was Ernst Thaelmann who told the people that Hitler means war. In 1945, it was Wilhelm Pieck who warned our people that the antifascist democratic order must be built up, and today this revolutionary tradition lives on in the demand by Erich Honecker that a coalition of reason should triump over the policy of confrontation, of preparation for a new world war."

All the generations that arose as new fighters of the working class have held high the loyalty to the party of Lenin and to the Soviet state, the speaker went on to say.

"A thousand connections bind the GDR to the Soviet Union. There are the visionary initiatives of our general secretary that set out our political and economic links to the year 2000, there are the 200 government agreements that benefit our economies; there are the ties between organizations and institutions that give reality to the concept of sharing; there are the millions of meetings between citizens of our two states that year after year make the friendship between our two peoples a personal experience."

The speaker recalled that at its eighth congress, the SED had announced the commitment to do everything possible for the cause of the working class and for the well-being of all working people. Anyone who looked back over the years could see the high level at which our society and every individual was standing today. "We view with pride everything that has been achieved here under the leadership of our party and with the strength of the people."

At the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker had suggested the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR should clearly emphasize "the birth, growth, and progress of our socialist state and the historic turning point and the fundamental changes that have taken place on German soil since the establishment of the power of the workers and peasants under the leadership of our party," Sindermann said.

"This period, in which so many great things were achieved, was not always easy," Sindermann said. "However, we can say: How our party has grown; how it has coped with difficulties; how it has inspired the workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, and technicians with a strong will to achieve; and how it motivated them to acquire qualifications and be inventive."

"This allowed our party's economic strategy to flourish on well-prepared soil and makes the unity of economic and social policy such an effective stimulus for economic growth from year to year and under all international conditions.

"Which capitalist state can report such a line of steady progress? The United States, where only 29 percent of the capacity of the steel industry was being used at the end of 1982? Those -- with 25 million poor people without hope in soup kitchens -- that are allowing the most valuable productive force to vegetate? Those that instead of encouraging man's creativity, threaten to suffocate him in intellectual environmental pollution? No, the American way of life has long since become lost in the swamp. Triumphant today is the idea that accompanies mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism."

The 65th anniversary of the founding of the KPD is taking place at a time when the international situation is giving cause for justified concern, Horst Sindermann continued. The NATO arms buildup, with the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in some West European states, has created a situation that one could describe as the most dangerous in postwar history.

"With its propaganda campaign against the socialist and progressive countries; the crusade against communism, which it hopes to rid the world of; and its disparagement of the Soviet Union as the empire of evil in the world, the policy of the most reactionary circles has become more unpredictable than ever," One could say that it has reached a stage where it is rabid. "In such a situation, the socialist community of states cannot allow these reactionary circles to achieve military preponderance over the Warsaw Pact states, which would mean abandoning the defense of peace."

This was why Erich Honecker, at the seventh meeting of the Central Committee, proclaimed the SED's full approval of Yuriy Andropov's statement of 24 November.

"The GDR will fulfill its alliance commitments by taking the necessary countermeasures. Both the Reagan administration and its supporters in Bonn must bury their illusions that they can belabor the world with nuclear weapons. They must realize that today the possibility exists to effectively counter their intentions, to overcome the dangerous trends in international developments, and to solve disputes by peaceful means.

"In this, the people of the GDR agree with the overwhelming majority of the people of the FRG. Our policy of continuing the dialogue with all forces who are prepared for understanding will find approval; blind hate, and brutal striving for world domination will be pilloried by the peoples," the speaker said. "In the name of peace and in the name of mankind, we are fulfilling our alliance commitments in the field of defense; we are determined to strengthen the GDR in all other spheres and to develop it further as an impregnable fortress of world socialism."

At the seventh meeting of the Central Committee, Erich Honecker stated that with its intellectual potential and its material resources, the GDR is in a position to ensure the necessary increase in economic performance so that the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy will continue to be followed successfully. "We are counting on increasing our own industrial and agricultural performance based on the purposeful improvement of scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries."

WEST BERLIN S-BAHN AGREEMENT INITIALED 29 DEC

LD291429 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Dec (ADN) -- Negotiations on settling the S-Bahn question in West Berlin, conducted between Reichsbahn Main Director Dr Meissner, head of main department and authorized representative of the GDR Ministry of Transport, Senate Councillor Hinkefuss, and authorized representatives of the West Berlin Senat, have concluded.

On 29 December 1983, the representatives initialled an agreement by both sides, which will be signed on 30 December 1983 in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. The agreement goes into effect on 9 January 1983.

Under the agreement, the administration of the S-Bahn in West Berlin will be undertaken by a West Berlin authority which is to be appointed by the Senat. This body will administer railway workers who hitherto have been working for the Deutsche [GDR] Reichsbahn on the S-Bahn in West Berlin, as well as S-Bahn installations and equipment. It will also bear all operational costs for the S-Bahn in West Berlin.

Tourist and visitors traffic via the Friedrichstrasse Railway Station will continue as hitherto.

This agreement does not affect the status of the Deutsche Reichsbahn in West Berlin.

Since 1975 the GDR has submitted several proposals for solving this problem. The present results of the negotiations show that with a realistic approach by both sides and respect for mutual interests, complicated questions can be resolved.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY, UN

LD292208 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Hungary's deputy foreign minister, Imre Hollai, has made a statement about the Hungarian foreign policy and the country's role in the United Nations. Laszlo Pinter summarizes the main points discussed by Mr Hollai, concerning the United Nations' contribution to the preservation of peace.

[Pinter] Mr Hollai stressed that it is a generally accepted truth and is a reality that peaceful coexistance is the only alternative to mutual destruction, which cannot be a chosen alternative by sober-thinking people, in contrast to life and peace.

As far as the role of the United Nations in the world is concerned, the situation within the world organization cannot be better than the relations between the member states. Tension, especially since 1979, has increased every year. The confrontations have become stronger and stronger on the issues concerning peace, international security, and disarmament. Problems arising from the dual [illegible] decision and from the beginning of the deployment of missiles have also gradually made themselves felt within the United Nations. Trust has further decreased through the propaganda campaigns against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and these made the political climate more difficult.

Still, it is a noteworthy fact that even in such conditions, interest has significantly increased toward the issue of disarmament. During the session, resolutions were adopted on about 60 such issues. The increase in quantity is not a good sign in itself, it would be better if the resolutions were fewer in number (?if it were) easier to implement them. The fact that disarmament has come to the foreground shows that most of the member states wish to do something about this. Ultimately, this expresses the fact that the sphere of the spiralling arms race brings bigger problems and dangers, but not greater security.

Mr Hollai added that there has never been such a representative, international organization before, in which the majority of the independent nations of the world are represented. They take part in the debate, bringing in their own political philosophy, their views on questions of social progress, and confronting them with the views of other nations. At this year's General Assembly, in an unprecedented move, the majority of the nations condemned the United States' invasion of Grenada, and similarly, it became clear that the four-power peacekeeping forces sent to Lebanon cannot be considered peacekeeping units in the interpretation of the United Nations.

In his capacity as president of the General Assembly for 1 year, Mr Hollai became convinced that some of the criticisms of the world organization are justified. Still, the United Nations is an organization which is part of the major historical exponent of humanity, for peaceful coexistence. The post of president made it possible to meet leading statesmen during the UN session, and, at such meetings there was the possibility to elaborate the Hungarian, and generally, the socialist viewpoint. This honorable task also meant that there were more possibilities to become acquainted with that particular country, to listen to its standpoint, from where the present president of the Assembly comes from.

Mr Hollai emphasized that Hungary pursues a peace policy. Hungarian foreign policy has worked and still works for the implementation of peaceful relations, under changing conditions, and not always under the same circumstances. In the current difficult situation, the socialist countries cannot permit the imperialist powers to accelerate the arms race, and, under the pretext of negotiations, deploy missiles in Europe.

Naturally, the joint and unified standpoint of the socialist countries is of vital importance. As a member of the Warsaw treaty, Hungary, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, works for peace and for the preservation of peaceful conditions in the interest of a better international situation. Thus, under the current, more difficult circumstances, it is even more important to work for sensible and mutually advantageous relations. If we consider the size of our country and our possibilities, Mr Hollai said, we have to be modest. The major burden of preserving peace does not rest on our shoulders, so we have to undertake a part of it to the best of our ability. It remains an unchangeable duty of Hungarian foreign policy to do our utmost in the tense conditions, to strengthen peace and insure the most favorable conditions for our domestic work in building socialism. This is in our basic national interest, and this coincides with the struggle for peace and social progress carried out on a world scale.

BRIEFS

NEW TOWNS -- Budapest, December 29 (MTI) -- As a new step of the development of Hungary's settlement system and in connection with the reorganization of administration, 12 villages will be raised to the rank of town from January 1, 1984. The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has declared Dorog (Komarom County, west Hungary) Encs (Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County, north Hungary), Heves (Heves County, north Hungary) Mor, (Fejer County, west Hungary), Paszto (Nograd County, north Hungary), Sumeg (Veszprem County, west Hungary), Szeghalom (Bekes County, east Hungary), Szerencs (Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County, north Hungary), Tamasi (Tolna County, south Hungary), Tiszafured (Szolnok County, central Hungary), Zalaszentgrot (Zala County, west Hungary), and Zirc (Veszprem County, west Hungary) new towns. As a result of the recent resolution of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, there will be 109 towns and 3,013 villages of the total 3,122 settlements in Hungary from January 1, 1984. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 0423 GMT 29 Dec 83 LD]

SEJM MARKS KRN FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY 29 DEC

LD291158 Warsaw PAP in English 1132 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] The Polish Sejm (parliament) met here today to mark the 40th anniversary of setting up the National People's Council (KRN). The KRN was the first parliament in People's Poland. It was set up on the initiative of the Polish Workers' Party (PPR), radical peasant activists, leftist socialists and circles of democratic intelligentsia. The setting up of the KRN reflected historic changes in Poland. Present at the Sejm meeting are honorary guests -- deputies ot the KRN, including living participants in the historic session held at night on New Year's Eve 1984.

Opening the gala meeting in the Sejm conference hall to mark the 40th KRN anniversary, Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa referred to current work carried out by the Sejm and its deputies. "This work is characterized by the same stubborn aspiration to a different, better, more secure, more modern and just Poland which was characteristic for efforts made by the KRN," he said.

Next, known historians shed more light on KRN's origin, historical significance and the role in the political system. Professor Czeslaw Madajczyk, a historian, stressed the role played by the PPR and especially its declaration of November 1983 whose strategy determined the post-war political and social image of People's Poland. The setting up of the KRN ended the first stage of implementing the PPR's declaration. A new political centre was created to build the people's state after World War Two, he pointed out.

Gucwa Opening Address

LD291806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1355 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Speech by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa at the Sejm session commemorating the 40th anniversary of the creation of the KRN -- live]

[Excerpts] Citizen deputies: According to the Sejm decision, the first point on the agenda of today's session is the commomoration of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the KRN.

The program and resolutions of the KRN were addressed to the people, who at that time were being pressured by the opposition and the armed underground, and oppressed by terror in order to counteract the implementation of the fundamental objectives of the incipient worker-peasant state. Remembrance of these events today is not only a historical obligation but also a political conclusion because the recent years in our country -- the struggle for the socialst state, its security, and development -- recall those times. Once again, defense of the achievements of the revolution is on the agenda: the defense of socialism. Both then and now the inspiration and support of subversive centers hostile to socialist Poland are being exploited.

Since the end of World War II political forces have been active in the West that have never reconciled themselves with the political order formed in Europe as a result of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. These forces exploit every internal crisis in the socialist countries -- examples of this have been Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and recently Poland -- in order to destroy the political structures of (?power). The main objective is the (?ultimate) weakening of the USSR, which is the guarantor of the existing political order in Europe, in order to bring about its revision, and consequently a change in Poland's western borders.

The recent speeches by representatives of the revanchist circles in the West -- both those who sit in the government and those who chair various revanchist centers -- are evidence that every weakness, including in Poland, is exploited by them in order to state their claims. These forces have at their disposal considerable resources for subversive purposes, by means of which they implement their political goals via the hands of the internal opposition. Therefore the methods and means of struggle show a considerable resemblance, despite the fact that in all the socialist countries, including Poland, the political and economic situation is so very different from that period.

Both Poland and the other socialist countries have long ceased being weak states. The community today is educated, whereas then there was much illiteracy. At the same time, it is characterized by a much more aroused political and economic activeness, and this is the circumstance that it has been decided to exploit.

In those days the fight was against agricultural reform; today, the struggle has been transferred to the cooperatives of agricultural circles and the circles themselves. Farmers without machines would have to restrict production. Difficulties in the town and countryside would increase. These attempts at breaking up the peasants' organizations arise from hostility toward movements that have class programs, programs that expand the socialist (?base).

The worker-peasant alliance has become the target of attacks by the opposition forces. The goal is clear. The destruction of the worker-peasant alliance means the disintegration of the political structures that emerged in the early days of the KRN. The attack by the political forces on the existing political structures in 1980-82 was the most (?aggressive) because these structures are the foundation of socialism. Their destruction ultimately would bring about the disintegration of the political order. Frequently, both then and now, people were misled, submitting to pressures by dishonest propaganda. Both in those days and at present, the false myths and complexes latent in our culture, as well as political naivety, were exploited. However, it should be forcefully stressed that this was possible above all because a deviation from the principles proclaimed by the KRN had occurred. True, there were attempts to return to these principles, but they were timid and inconsistent.

The sum total of the errors committed led to the formation of views contrary to the principles of socialism. The principle of social justice was undermined. The influence of the masses on the way of discharging power was restricted. As a result authority became gradually isolated from the community. In practice socialist democracy ceased to function. An autocratic style of wielding power was predominant. In the seventies the errors in economic life led to the crisis. The authorities' failure to acknowledge that arousal of aspirations requires the constant tuning of the economic policy to the development of healthy social aspirations justified by an increase in the national income was the basic mistake of the authorities in the seventies.

In our case, we were dealing with an excessive arousal of human aspirations without a linkage to incentives toward better work. A social psychosis arose that consisted in the conviction that the satisfying of human needs depends above all on the state and political decisions. The (?satisfaction) of these excessive aspirations was implemented by incurring new debts instead of improving the efficiency of economic management.

Details of Session

LD292147 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] This is the Sejm studio. As I have already said, during the interval, in the Hall of Columns, a solemn meeting took place between the Sejm Presidium and deputies to the KRN.

The meeting was joined by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and premier, and by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

Speaking during the meeting, Henryk Jablonski recalled that on New Year's eve, 1943 a new authority came into being that constituted the forerunner of a type of state not previously known in Polish history. This was an authority that expressed the most important interests of the nation, that envisaged on the basis of an analysis of the developing historical process the most favorable possible results of the war. A great opportunity was opening before the Polish nation to regain lands that had been Germanized for centuries and at the same time to enter upon a path of enormously significant political, social, and economic transformations.

The KRN, the prototype of today's Sejm, with its regional counterparts created a network of organs of power whose significance cannot be overestimated. As the country became liberated, (?supplemented), and developed, a new political order of the state came into being which constitutes the basis for the functioning of the entire apparatus of power and administration.

Later in his speech Henryk Jablonski stressed the role of the KRN in the postwar reconstruction of the country. Next the chairman of the Council of State awarded commemorative medals, struck to mark the 40th anniversary of the first parliament of People's Poland, to former deputies of the KRN. On behalf of the KRN deputies, Lucjan Motyka expressed appreciation for the medals awarded. This moment, he said, recalls the memorable history of the KRN and what were then the years of our youth. It is worth conveying these moments of reflection to the younger generation, during the present difficult period for our country and the world; thus we should support the young in their struggle for peace and social justice.

The subsequent part of the meeting consisted of conversations and of reminiscences by activists of former and current years, by (?former) and present deputies, members of the government.

After a break, which ended at 1700, the chairmanship of the deliberations was taken over by Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm. The agenda was augmented by items concerning the state's Professional Mobilization Fund Act.

First of all, however, the report of the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances on the draft budget bill for next year and resolutions on the balance of payments and credit plan was presented to the chamber by Deputy Jan Kaminski. He stated that despite a certain improvement in the state's financial situation in the current year, fundamental factors are still continuing that are unfavourable for a rapid restoration of economic equilibrium. The main things are an excessive increase in wages, the lack of sufficient structural changes in the economy to favour market production, and a higher inflation rate than had been foreseen.

The draft budget for next year remains, Deputy Kaminski said, in direct correlation with the Central Annual Plan. There are not, however, conditions to significantly improve the state's financial situation. Budget expenditures are increasing, for example, in the sphere of social benefits and on culture, education and science, in accordance with the decisions of previous years.

The surcharges on the consumption of goods and services are also rising, as are the expenditures on investment and capital repairs. As for incomes, income tax and turnover tax from enterprises will have a decisive significance for the budget next year.

Next, after the speech by Deputy Kaminski. a report from the Commission for Worker Self-Management Affairs concerning the Professional Mobilization Fund Act was presented by Deputy Lukasz Balcer. AFter his speech, a joint discussion of these agenda items began.

Deputy Zbigniew Gertych is speaking at present.

Stefanski Address

LD291826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1355 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Speech by Deputy Sejm Marshal Piotr Stefanski at the Sejm session commemorating the 40th anniversary of the creation of the KRN -- live]

[Text] Citizen speaker, citizen deputies: I have the honor of presenting the Sejm draft resolution of 29 December on the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the KRN. Assembled on the 40th anniversary of the first session of the KRN in Warsaw, a city of heroic traditions of the Polish nation, on 29 December 1983, the PPR Sejm expresses the greatest appreciation for the achievements of the democratic political forces in the struggle for the liberation of the homeland from the Hitlerite occupation.

The KRN, the first provisional parliament of People's Poland, was set up on 31 December 1943, at the initiative of the Polish Workers' Party and the leftwing socialists, radical populists, and progressive democrats who cooperated with it. It centered on a program of democratic people's revolution, which inextricably bound together national and social liberation, broad circles of the working class, peasants, and the intelligentsia. The democratic forces, of which the KRN consisted, made a contribution to a historical turn in the history of Poland. They took upon their shoulders responsibility for the fate of the nation. They raised working people to power; united Poland with the Soviet Union in a fraternal alliance that was confirmed by the victory over the Hitlerite reich; restored the old Piast frontiers on the Odra, Nysa, and Baltic; carried out fundamental socioeconomic reforms; and led our country onto the path of socialism.

Under the auspices of the KRN, the Polish Army was created, which together with the Soviet Army liberated the Polish lands. The KRN ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in April 1945. Its delegation represented the Polish cause at the Potsdam conference. In the course of its 3-year activity, the KRN created the legal foundations of the new social system. By its mandate, the Polish National Liberation Committee, the provisional government, and the provisional National Unity Government were set up and functioned. Agricultural reform, the nationalization of industry, the unification of the lands regained, and the repatriation of a million Poles from war exile were carried out. The postwar reconstruction of the country was initiated.

The KRN strove for the unity of the nation. It extinguished the flame of civil war kindled by reactionary circles and created a plane for the accord of all patriots. A broad section of political and social organizations delegated its representatives both to the KRN and people's councils. In the process of the development of the KRN, the parliamentary forms and methods of cooperation of deputies with differing world outlooks and views, and the climate of dialogue and fundamental discussions on the political system took shape. Within the framework of the KRN, a political coalition was formed, which still constitutes today the core of the political system in our country, confirmed by the Constitution.

Many achievements of the Polish nation in the past 40 years -- the peace and security of the country, socialist social achievements, and cultural and civilizational advances -- have grown on the foundations laid by the KRN. It was here, at a KRN forum, that a decree on the implementation of the agricultural reform was endorsed and a law on the nationalization of the fundamental branches of the national economy passed. It was on the initiative of the KRN that the Polish community endorsed in a popular vote the socio-economic reforms and reaffirmed its will to live within the new frontiers on the Odra and Nysa. It was here that the first steps were taken on the road toward creating the framework of the planned economy. It was here that the initiative was made to reconstruct further the political system of the state, an initiative reflected in the electoral law passed by the KRN for the legislative Sejm.

The historical experience of the KRN is of permanent value, especially in the present situation, when our country is solving particularly difficult political and economic problems. Two years ago, we had to stand up to the greatest threat to the socialist development of the country and its independent existence, to overcome anarchy, and to stave off the threat of civil war. Today, in a situation threatening Europe with war annihilation, we are implementing with great effort the program of socialist renewal, undertaking actions aimed at extricating the national economy from the crisis, and building the framework for the accord of all patriotic forces. The experience of our predecessors represents for us a source of strength and faith in the rightness of the path on which we are treading.

The PPR Sejm reaffirms its resolute will to continue the glorious traditions of the work of the KRN, traditions of selfless service for the national cause, caring about the interests and good of the working people, the strength and prosperity of the socialist Polish state, and the supreme common good of Poles.

The PPR Sejm conveys words of respect for the KRN deputies, the whole generation of fighters for the liberation of the homeland and power for the people. Repeating the words of the legislative Sejm, the PPR Sejm wants to say once again that the KRN has well served the nation. [applause]

Hupalowski Address

LD292258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Here is our parliamentary correspondent:

Next to take the floor was the chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber [NIK] Tadeusz Hupalowski. He devoted his speech to some phenomena resulting from bad management. Conserving raw and other materials has been the subject of frequent examinations this year by the NIK. The results have revealed that the substitution of domestic raw and other materials for imported ones was not proceeding satisfactorily. No tangible improvement in the reduction of waste, and production shortfalls or in the management of reserves has been observed.

The NIK chairman criticized the standard of quality. He stated that so-called objective considerations cannot conceal carelessness and lack of discipline in the meeting of the elementary requirements of quality norms and technological conditions of production. The speaker considered it essential to improve the quality and modernness of products, the cooperation between enterprises and scientific and research institutions. Unfortunately the industrial enterprises have not shown and do not now show adequate interest in such cooperation. Tadeusz Hupalowski said that the greatest waste was in the area of working hours and one of the reasons for the losses was the faulty functioning of services and institutions responsible for service to workers.

Next, citing examples of seizure of public property, the NIK chairman stressed that those responsible for negligence and economic offenses cannot remain unpunished.

Debates End; Budget Approved

LD292230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Following the conclusion of the Sejm's deliberations, voting took place. The Sejm approved the budget bill for next year, and the acompanying resolutions. With 11 abstentions, the Sejm also approved the bill on the state fund for vocational activity. The last session of our parliament this year ended with new year greetings delivered by Sejm Marshal Gucwa.

PLENUM SETS TASKS FOR COMMITTEES, ORGANIZATIONS

AU291210 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 83 p 4

["Tasks Posed for Party Committees and Organizations by the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum Decisions"]

[Text] The 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which was a continuation and expansion of the 13th plenum with regard to economic problems, decided that the main tasks of the economic program drawn up by the Ninth PZPR Congress are being correctly implemented. The slumping tendencies in the economy have been halted and the process of economic rectification has begun, although the situation continues to be difficult and complicated. Opportunities for gradually improving the working people's conditions are growing.

Consolidating and strengthening positive trends and more effectively overcoming the difficulties in production, investments, foreign trade, and domestic trade is the basic action line of party organizations and cells, which should be helped by the consistent implementation of the tasks stemming from the 14th plenum materials, resolutions, Politburo report, and concluding speech by the PZPR first secretary. At its 6 December session the Politburo detailed these tasks as follows:

I. Observing the Principles of Socialist Social Justice

Stressing the need to observe the principles of socialist social justice, the Central Committee stated that the class character of socioeconomic policy must be consistently shown in special solicitude for the interests of the workers class. Social justice is being implemented not only in the spheres of wages, incomes, and the struggle against profiteering and other crimes, but also in the sphere of day-to-day decisions concerning human affairs. That is why in this regard, too, we need a special sensitivity, interest, and control on the part of the party.

1. Enterprises play the decisive role in ensuring justice of remuneration under the conditions of the reformed economic system. Party organizations active in the enterprises have the duty to see that the enterprise wage systems are developed in line with the principle "to each according to his work" and that this principle is observed in practice. Party organizations in the central institutions and offices that develop income and wage policy will begin in December 1983 to help develop the principle of central wage policy and devise the instruments of implementing it. Party organizations in revenue offices will raise at meetings the issue of improving control over incomes and of implementing tax regulations.

2. To ensure a more effective protection for persons living in the most difficult conditions, party cells should encourage trade unions, youth organizations, the Polish Committee for Social Welfare, and other associations and institutions to coordinate activities aimed at identifying and monitoring the most urgent needs of such people and at most equitably distributing funds for this purpose. It is necessary to encourage more than ever the distribution of nonmaterial means of support. It is also necessary to take action to reduce the impact of food price hikes on the prices of meals in canteens, factories, schools, and other places.

3. It is necessary to eliminate in enterprises such manifestations as the unjust allotment of work, the unjust disregard of people due for promotion and bonuses, and the failure to grant legal social benefits, which are often indispensable. There should be an especially resolute opposition to the formation of cliques and to favoritism. Primary party organizations in enterprises should identify social difficulties and potential conflicts in enterprises and take timely action to eliminate the reasons for discontent and tension in workers collectives.

4. Party organizations in ministries, central offices, enterprises, and in other concerned organizations and institutions should begin in December to promote work to reform the social benefits system. It is necessary to examine the possibilities for modifying the social benefits system so that funds can be obtained and concentrated to provide assistance for the families and persons living under the most difficult conditions.

5. Party organizations in enterprises should consistently evaluate the social benefits given to people in enterprises and the prospects for creating and using the enterprise social and housing fund. Primary party organizations should enrich the enterprise social programs as an integral part of the enterprise's plan, sponsor social activities to ease the lives of working mothers and large families, and support employees in solving their living, housing, and other problems. In the first quarter of 1984 it will be necessary to evaluate to what extent enterprises exploit the regulations enabling them to assist their workers in housing construction, especially in the construction of single-family houses.

6. Voivodship committees should sponsor and control the activity of the local authorities, fiscal apparatus, and investigating and judicial bodies in applying administrative and penal resources in order to combat unjustified profits obtained through speculation, theft, bribery, and other economic crimes. Primary party organizations should make militant efforts to create in workers collectives a climate of condemnation for the people who obtain benefits at the society's expense.

7. Party organizations active in trade, services, communications, and offices should consistently evaluate the quality of the services and benefits rendered to citizens. It is necessary to sponsor activities aimed at eliminating various irregularities.

II. Implementing Economic Tasks for 1983, Plans for 1984, Creating Conditions for Implementation

Mobilizing work forces for the fullest possible implementation of socioeconomic tasks is the basic line of party organizations' activities. It is necessary for them to share in developing plans for 1984 and to create conditions for implementing them.

1. It is necessary to urgently evaluate the extent to which this year's economic tasks have been implemented and to pay attention to the factors that threaten the implementation of enterprise plans. On the strength of the evaluation of the production situation it is necessary to promote suitable political-organizational activities to mobilize the managing cadre, the work force, workers self-management bodies, trade union organizations, and youth organizations to overcome the difficulties in implementing enterprise plans.

2. During the development of the 1984 plan it is necessary to evaluate how closely the enterprise plans coincide with the central annual plan. It is necessary to ensure that enterprise plans provide for production increases, progress in conserving materials and reducing costs, and for correct proportions between increases in wages and in productivity. The party examination of enterprise plans should be carried out together with the evaluation of the enterprise austerity and anti-inflation programs. It is desirable to modify those enterprise programs and plans in such a way that they illustrate more effectively the tasks laid down in the government austerity and anti-inflation programs. Primary party organizations and party cells should encourage sociopolitical aktivs and self-management bodies to do this. It is necessary to develop an extensive propaganda and explanatory activity among the work forces.

3. Primary party organizations in industrial, construction, and trade enterprises should analyze problems of cooperation with transportation enterprises, especially with Polish railroads, and provide organizational and technical support for transportation. Party organizations active in transportation, in enterprises producing the means of transportation, and in other institutions providing services for transportation should evaluate the performance of their parent units in implementing this year's government decisions with regard to ensuring the conditions for the correct performance of transportation in 1983-85.

4. Local party cells will evaluate housing construction and encourage primary party organizations and construction enterprise managements to improve their performance. Party cells should sponsor the development of programs for the infrastructure of housing construction sites. It is necessary to evaluate the development of enterprise cooperatives and associations interested in the construction of individual houses and to appraise the infrastructure of the building sites for individual houses.

5. Voivodship party cells and primary party organizations will see that progress in implementing continuous investment tasks is examined by the end of February. It is necessary to evaluate the punctuality and effectiveness of the investment process and to mobilize contractors and investors for further activity.

6. Voivodship committees will comprehensively evaluate this January the economic results of 1983 and all the socioeconomic problems of 1984, paying special attention to the Central Annual Plan and the government austerity and anti-inflation programs and will sponsor the necessary party activities.

7. Party cells will encourage socioeconomic aktivs, trade unions, and youth organizations to assume in 1984 socialist labor competition to mark the 40th anniversary of the PPR. Labor competition should take place between work brigades, enterprises, towns, gminas, and voivodships.

III. Struggle Against Inflation, Improvement in the Flow of Goods, Progress in the Food Economy.

The Central Committee has reaffirmed that curbing inflation is one of the main targets of socioeconomic policy. It is necessary to achieve this target mainly by balancing the population's cash incomes with the flow of goods and services to the marketplace and by countering increases in production costs. It is necessary for party cells and organizations to continue militant activities in order to increase agriculture's production potential and to develop the farm produce processing base.

1. Party organizations in enterprises should see that the principle that wages are paid for genuine production results is observed. This should help reduce the free flow of money throughout the economy. It is necessary to always improve the enterprise austerity and anti-inflation programs, whose implementation should be reviewed periodically. It is necessary to encourage enterprises management and self-management bodies to use more of their own funds for financing current economic performance and for modernizing production equipment. Together with the circles of the Polish Economic Society, the scientic-technological associations, and the Association of Bookkeepers, party organizations should sponsor activities to uncover and eliminate the reasons for excessive and unjustified costs.

2. Party organizations will see that unjustified price hikes do not take place in the sphere of production and trade. It is necessary to encourage the approriate institutions to make continuous checks of the level of costs and prices in enterprises and to ensure that prices reflect the quality of goods. Primary party organizations should ensure that enterprise managements and workers self-management bodies pay the necessary attention to the compatibility between the price policy of enterprises and the national interest. Party cells and organizations must severely condemn enterprises' dishonesty in fixing prices and punish them by party sanctions.

3. By the end of January party organizations will appraise the effectiveness of the present measures to increase the production of consumer goods and to improve their quality. It is necessary to analyze the extent to which the present production capacities are used in enterprises, including those that do not produce consumer goods, but could do so. Voivodship committees will appraise the output of small-scale production and will pay attention to its potential to meet the most urgent needs of consumers.

4. Voivodships should once again analyze the possibilities for developing consumer goods production on the basis of local raw materials or scrap and encourage councillors, local state administrative bodies, and socioeconomic aktivs to develop long-term programs for stimulating local, cooperative, and handicraft enterprises to produce domestic consumer goods and services as well as export goods.

5. By the end of 1983 voivodships should evaluate the amount of saleable building materials for individual housing construction and appraise the present implementation of the government program for developing the production of basic building materials. It is necessary on the strength of an analysis to encourage state and cooperative enterprises and the local administration to increase that production.

6. In the first quarter of 1984 party organizations should sponsor the evaluation of the present activities of industry and other institutions to strengthen agriculture's technological base and to increase the suuply of the farm production means in order to guarantee progress in the processing and storage of food. It is necessary to ensure the continuity of the present forms of assistance for farming and to further incease the production of the machines, equipment, materials, and spare parts the rural areas need. We need constant concern for improving the mechanisms of management in farm production and farm produce processing.

IV. Increasing the Effectiveness of Economic Management

The implementation of the appointed socioeconomic tasks calls for considerable progress in overcoming whatever curbs production. This should be done mainly by increasing the effectiveness of exploiting production factors. The present progress in this field is too slow, and tapping the available fat is insufficient.

1. A rational consumption of material and energy is the basic task. Party primary organizations and party committees will encourage enterprise bodies and the aktivs of the scientific-technical associations, the Polish Economic Society, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, and the technical-economic cadre of the enterprise to consistently evaluate and improve the design, technology, and organization of production processes in order to reduce the material and energy intensiveness of products and to improve their quality, life, and usefulness. It is necessary to stimulate engineers, technicians, and economists, especially those employed in technical, construction, and design offices, to extensively influence workers and supervisors, and to encourage the rationalizing movement. At the beginning of 1984 primary party organizations should sponsor evaluations of workers achievements in inventions and their exploitation of earlier solutions, and the functioning of the mechanisms by which workers inventions and improvements are rewarded. It is necessary to encourage enterprise administration, the clubs of technology and rationalization, the scientific-technical associations, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, and trade unions to promote the workers rationalizing movements.

2. Party organizations should encourage the work forces to uncover and consistently combat bad husbandry, waste of materials, and other destructive features in the area of production, the movement of goods, and transportation. In cooperation with the branches of the Polish National Bank, the local party cells should arrange for periodical control checks to uncover such features, should seek to eliminate them, and should evaluate the effectiveness of the struggle against them.

3. It is the task of party bodies to create conditions for improved exploitation of manpower. Party committees and organizations in central institutions will encourage activities aimed at solving employment problems by more effective systems-type methods. It is necessary to accelerate the redeployment of manpower in line with the directives of the National Socioeconomic Plan, to curb the turnover of workers and so-called casual employment, to stimulate further training, and to improve one's skills during the process of vocational reorientation.

4. It is necessary to intensify activities to improve the use of the minimum working time, to increase shift intensity, and to continue production on workfree Saturdays. It is necessary to make an in-depth evaluation of work discipline and the standards of work organization, and to develop together with workers self-management bodies and trade unions a number of educational and propaganda measures in this regard. It is necessary to immediately encourage enterprises to review their manpower and its structure. Improving exploitation of the present opportunities for reemploying retirees is also desirable.

5. Party organizations should mobilize society to counter the turnover of workers, which is an unfavorable phenomenon, and should in this connection pay attention to the social and vocational adaptation of workers, especially the young ones who begin their working lives. It is necessary to mobilize in this sector the administration, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, trade unions, the cells responsible for making labor more humane, and enterprise psychologists and sociologists. It is necessary to evaluate enterprises' long-term activities in the field of attracting workers and to encourage enterprises to cooperate with vocational schools and to train workers so they can acquire second and third trades.

6. Enterprises should analyze the reasons for the lower quality of products and for whatever threatens this quality, and should mobilize for this purpose the activists in scientific-technical associations as well as engineers, technicians, and economists. The movement of socialist labor competition should seek to increase labor productivity, and to raise the quality of products, and to reduce production losses and costs. It is necessary to improve the control checks of the quality of products in production and in trade. Special attention should be paid to sponsoring actions to improve the quality of building work and of services for the population.

7. It is necessary for enterprises to halt the process of the depreciation of production assets. It is necessary to improve the conditions for and way of exploiting machines and equipment in order to obtain the best production results and to lower production costs.

V. Restructuring the Economy, Scientific-Technological Progress, Economic Relations With Foreign Countries

The Central Committee has stressed that in order to effectively solve the problems of our economy, the following three factors are of basic importance: changing economic structures, accelerating technological progress, and actively participating in the international division of labor. Special attention should be paid to expanding comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA member-states within the framework of the process of socialist economic integration. In order to achieve these aims, enterprises must at all times relate current activities to development aims and long-term prospects.

1. Committing scientific communities, the associations of engineers and technicians, and the Polish Economic Society to participation in developing a long-term program for restructuring the economy in order to prevent further widening of the technological gap between us and the leading countries is an important task. That program will constitute a directive on how to invest and how to promote scientific research, technological progress, and international cooperation. Party organizations and teams in scientific-technical and economic associations, in institutions, and scientific organizations should encourage managements and workers to promote the necessary activities in this regard.

2. It is necessary to improve the administration of the scientific research base and to manage scientific-technological and organizational progress with extensive and militant help from creative communities. Party cells and organizations should encourage the scientific-technical community to discuss these subjects and to launch the necessary initiatives.

3. Party organizations should encourage enterprise managements to devise in 1984 long-term development and modernization programs incorporating the desirable structural changes in production, technologies, and designs. It is necessary to improve enterprises' cooperation with their own scientific-technical base in modernizing enterprises and production. In this connection it is necessary to intensify the activities aimed at protecting the natural environment, at developing a creative approach to this problem, and at countering vandalism and the senseless destruction of nature. Party cells and primary party organizations should encourage working contacts among enterprises, scientific research units, and higher schools and provide information about research and production needs and possibilities.

4. Enterprises should analyze in the first half of 1984 their activities aimed at increasing export production. Party organizations and cells should arrange for cooperation in this regard among enterprises, scientific research and design units, and foreign trade agencies.

5. Party cells, primary party organizations, and party committees active in foreign trade agencies should sponsor activities aimed at improving cooperation between trade and industry, should improve the flow of information, and should help increase the competitiveness of domestic products and the effectiveness of exports.

6. Party organizations in enterprises should sponsor activities to develop a concept for the necessary reorientation in economic and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign enterprises, especially for tightening cooperation with CEMA member-countries. These activities should be an important factor in strengthening internationalist ties with the socialist community countries.

VI. Strengthening Economic Reform, Improving Enterprise Incentives, Fostering Society's Economic Awareness

The Central Committee has reaffirmed its resolve to continue the economic reform. Efforts to bring home to workforces and all the people the importance of the reform and its principles continue to be an important task. It is necessary to accelerate the modifications to the reform so as to enable enterprises to apply these modifications at the beginning of 1984.

1. Open party meetings should evaluate how far the economic reform has been implemented in enterprises and should explain the nature of the modifications to the detailed solutions of the reform envisaged for 1984. These meetings should discuss the role of party organizations, party aktivs, and party members at the present stage of the implementation of the reform. It is necessary to discuss and pinpoint the irregularities in enterprises with regard to the functioning of economic mechanisms and to eliminate these irregularities.

2. It is necessary to encourage and strengthen the cooperation between workers self-management bodies, trade union and youth organizations, and social and professional associations when implementing the reform. Educational and enlightening activities aimed at promoting a forward-looking awareness in enterprises, at fostering the ideas of comanagement and at making one conscious of the importance of superior national economic aims are of great significance for strengthening the socialist self-management concept.

3. Party organizations in ministries and central offices should militate for a speedier adaptation of the methods of the performance of the central economic management bodies to the reformed principles of performance. Open meetings in December 1983 and in the first quarter of 1984 should be devoted to these matters. The party committees in the ministries have the urgent task to implement, to cause the completion of the development of the decrees connected with the modifications to the economic reform early enough to enable enterprises to use these decrees during the development of their own 1984 plans.

4. Party organizations in enterprises should ensure that the enterprises incentive systems reconcile the national interests with the interests of enterprises, brigades, and every worker. Wage systems should make sure that the amount of and increases in wages reflect increases in productivity, improvements in production quality, and the conservation of materials. The introduction of new wage systems in enterprises must go hand in hand with streamlining work and manpower norms and with changes in the structure of manpower.

5. Improving work to raise the economic awareness of the people is an important standing task of party bodies in enterprises, social and professional organizations, and newspaper boards. It is necessary to encourage the development of the old forms of economic education and propaganda and to search for new forms, which should be up to date and meaningful.

It is necessary to encourage the flow of exhaustive information about economic problems and their solutions throughout the economy and in specific towns, enterprises, and branches of industry. Party cells should encourage mass media to cooperate with enterprises and economic institutions. Winning public understanding for the struggle against inflation and for the need to maintain the correct ratio between the prices for farm production means, procurement prices, and food retail prices should be an important line of training and propaganda work in the next few months. It is also necessary to propagate the fact that the implementation of the planned social aims depends on the crucial progress in the effectiveness of economic management, especially on lowering the material intensiveness of production.

6. Efforts must be made to make society realize that it is necessary to jointly solve the following problems that are most crucial for national existence: radically lowering the material and energy intensiveness of production; halting the depreciation of production assets; real progress in developing a more effective economic structure (progress in restructuring the economy); making allowances in development processes for the high birthrate in our country; and reducing the damage to the natural environment.

On the strength of the documents of the 13th and 14th Central Committee plenums it is necessary at the same time to point out to our people the ties between ideology, politics, and economics and to make them realize the significance of the mutual impact of ideology, politics, and economics in implementing socioeconomic aims.

These tasks must be urgently and actively tackled by party organizations and party members in all administrative and economic units, in mass media, in social organizations, and in professional organizations.

MILEWSKI VIEWS 'ANTISOCIALIST ACTIVITIES'

AU261348 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 83 p 4

[Speech by Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 19 December voivodship accountability-election conference in Biala Podlaska]

[Excerpt] The evaluations presented to you by the retiring party authorities and the discussion at this conference have demonstrated that a reduction in party ranks has not weakened the party's militancy.

They have reaffirmed the old truth that the quality and not the quantity of party ranks is of decisive significance at difficult times and that our party, which totals over 2.2 million members, is increasingly more able to meet the expectations of the people, despite objective and subjective difficulties. The past 5 months, following the lifting of marital law, during which the foreign subversive centers have exerted unprecedented pressure and broadcast instructions, during which the underground has promoted its activities in line with these centers' orders, and during which the antisocialist opposition in Poland has asserted itself, have been the calmest 5 months compared with the same months in the past 3 years. The political adversaries intended to exploit the anniversaries of August, November, and December in order to create unprecedented tensions. For this reason they developed an extensive propaganda campaign to induce people to promote various protest actions. Taking the view that a large-scale demonstration can be successful only if it is prepared thoroughly and early enough, they decided that 16 December should be the day on which the main events would take place in Gdansk. Many foreign mass media, even including the serious ones, reported that the Friday protest would be an important test of the ability of the so-called union to mobilize society's support for itself.

Several score Western correspondents went to Gdansk to report on the hoped-for demonstrations in order to present Poland as a country submerged in anarchy.

These correspondents will be unable to satisfy the hopes of their employers because no demonstrations took place in Gdansk. We entertain no illusions at all that those correspondents may throw the proper light on the failure of the appeals for antistate demonstrations countrywide. The underground leaders are also perfectly aware that their slogans cut no ice nowadays. The appeal used by the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee of Solidarity, which has learned the lessons of the recent anniversaries, sought the demonstrations whose failure would be easy to explain away. For example, the 16 December demonstrations were to take the form of walks along the sidewalks of Marszalkowska Street in Warsaw. Only the naive who pay dues to the underground and have no knowledge of Warsaw are ignorant of the fact that at that time of the day the Warsaw sidewalks in that area are always crowded, which means that Western television stations would be able to show how many people support the so-called Regional Executive Committee of Mazovia Solidarity, which signed the appeal for that very demonstration. Radio Free Europe continues to broadcast about this matter.

As for the present tactics used by the opponents of the country's stabilization, it should be stated that in some of their actions they continue to resort to the experience of the first years after liberation. For example, they try to make people believe that something will change and that the times will return when it is again possible to exploit the people's naivete, put in motion the old scenario, and mobilize public discontent for antisocialist activities. Hatred of socialism makes those opponents blind to the present changes. Those who are more realistic continue to retire from their lost game because they know that waiting for someone who was expected after the last war to enter Poland on a "white charger" was fare for the naive and this has never come to fruition. It is precisely for this reason that those who can see continue to avail themselves of the official opportunity to return to normal life. This is why the period of amnesty has been extended. Some additional 118 people have taken this opportunity as of 1 November, and we hope that other people will follow.

We have no illusions that the class struggle in Poland will continue for a long time and that our opponents will keep on attacking socialism. But it is not them we care about. The party and the authorities continue to care and will care about those who let themselves be lead up the garden path by the poltiical gamblers, who have destroyed the lives of many honest citizens.

Progressive stabilization in our country is compelling our adversaries to abandon their present slogans. Obedient as ever to their foreign emloyers, the leaders of the underground and antisocialist opposition not so long ago continued to laud a President, who is known for his recklessness, because of his sanctions against Poland. Today they see that those sanctions, albeit accompanied by huge losses for Poland, have not been able to make Poland change its policy in line with the diktat and will of the so-called friends from beyond the ocean, but, on the contrary, have helped intensify cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, especially the USSR. They see that those in the West have made wrong calculations. We are certain that the authors of the appeals for sanctions against Poland and of the present appeals for lifting these sanctions are the same foreign people who continue to develop the policy toward our country on the strength of the information received from the very advisors who had drawn up the scenario for the events that were cut short by the martial law decision.

The appeals for setting up illegal structures so that they can be ready at a suitable moment; the boycott of the new trade union movement and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; the slogans calling for the isolation of the power apparatus; and the accusations made against honest people that they "collaborate" with the government are being and will be most effectively nullified by life itself.

People can see with increasing clarity that Poland has committed itself now and in the future to a state that is socialist, sovereign, and closely allied with the socialist community. The centers that are hostile to us in the capitalist countries must understand this very fact. Poland is and will be ready to develop relations with every country that recognizes this reality. As a nation we have suffered too many losses not to learn the right lessons. It is these lessons that have given us our strategic alliances and our share in the Warsaw Pact defense. Who does not want to understand this should realize the consequences of his naivete by considering the failure of the expectations connected with the December anniversaries that were supposed to present "good" opportunities for organizing antistate demonstrations in Poland.

In accordance with the party line, we continue to present to our people the naked picture of our difficult situation because we know that they will understand us. We continue and will continue to discuss with them the difficult future decisions connected with the program for overcoming our difficulties. We know that many people's lives are hard, but more and more proofs continue to come to show that people participate in searching for solutions through their own efforts and through better husbandry.

Creating trouble and repeating in different words the bankrupt and demagogical programs referring to the self-governing republic will produce nothing. Radio Free Europe has been harping on these programs for a few days now. We have our own program.

We will implement it most thoroughly as the only road to Poland's optimum development and we will remember that we must win for it the working people's support, especially the support of the workers class.

SIWAK COMPARES PARTY NOW WITH 35 YEARS AGO

AU291206 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] PAP -- An open meeting of the primary party organization in the Warsaw pump plant was held on 22 December. During the meeting, which was attended by PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak, a report was read on the accountability-election campaign in the party organization of the Praga-North Precinct. The meeting also studied the programmatic resolution, which stated that the top tasks for the next few years include internal party affairs such as the development of various forms of ideological training, strengthening of party discipline, and tightening commitments of new party members. The meeting decided that the most important economic task was the efforts to encourage and control the implementation of the economic reform.

Referring to the PZPR anniversary, A. Siwak pointed to similarities between the situation now and 35 years ago. Then as now, the workers class is disrupted and society is divided. Efforts to achieve national accord and to mobilize workers and all the people around the party program is the most urgent task for all party organizations, he said. He also discussed the country's sociopolitical situation and stressed the growing threat to peace in Europe and the world.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement, several party members in the plant who have been in the PZPR since 1948 were presented with letters of praise for the party and job activities.

SIWAK, BEJGER ATTEND LENIN SHIPYARD MEETING

LD300926 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday between Albin Siwak, party Central Committee Politburo member, and workers at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. Sociopolitical topics and social and every-day matters affecting the workforce featured prominently during the discussion. Albin Siwak also spoke about matters of an ideological and internal party nature. Also taking part in the meeting were Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Bohdan Daszkieicz, a secretary of the voivodship committee.

PEOPLE CONTINUE TO SEEK AMNESTY; DEADLINE 31 DEC

LD291913 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The final days of the Amnesty Law are characterized by a further growth in the number of people reporting to the prosecuting organs. Through 29 December, 968 persons have availed themselves of the amnesty. All persons coming out of hiding were released after completion of the required formalities. The amnesty ends on 31 December this year.

GAS STATION LINES LENGTHEN; SUPPLY ADEQUATE

LD292042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] In recent days, the lines at Warsaw filling stations have become considerably longer. It is the end of the year, the end of the quarter, so car owners want to buy the amount of gasoline to which they are entitled. Will there be enough for everyone? As we were told by Warsaw Petroleum Products Board, there is enough gasoline. The fuel is constantly being delivered to the petrol stations in Warsaw and the voivodship. There will be enough for everyone who wants to buy their allocation of petrol in the last days of the year; but one has to wait longer.

PPR-USSR COOPERATION TALKS END IN WARSAW

LD242137 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 Dec (PAP) -- The Polish-Soviet talks on the development of cooperation in agriculture and food economy ended in Warsaw today. The talks were held by a Polish delegation led by United Peasants Party leader Roman Malinowski and by a Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Soviet Ministerial Council Chairman Ziya Nuryev, which came to Poland last December 19 at the invitation of the Polish Government.

At the end of a plenary meeting on Saturday, the delegations adopted a protocol of final arrangements in which they stressed that the allround development of food economy branches and cooperation in this sphere was a priority task in increasing the production of agricultural and good products and in improving food supply for the populations of the two countries.

It was declared with appreciation in the protocol that this year's mutual deliveries of agriculture and food products as well as machines for food industry were being realized favourably. The sides confirmed mutual interest in the further development of bilateral cooperation in this sphere of economy.

The key lines will embrace: scientific-technical cooperation in growing and producing new high-yielding varieties and hebrides of crop cultures, high-yielding seeds and seed materials, raising new breeds of pedigree cattle and exchanging it, exchange of know-how in the food economy complex, production specialization in plant protection agents and veterinary medication, production of mineral fertilizers and fodder additives, construction and modernization as well as reconstruction of food, cold-store and storage industry enterprises, expansion of production and exchange of high-quality machines and installations for agriculture and food economy, direct cooperation between enterprises in agriculture and food economy.

It was said during the talks that the Soviet Union is interested in the continuation of traditional Polish deliveries of machines and installations, especially for the preparation of fodder, soil cultivation, grain driers, sugar-beet processing, for edible oil industry, yeast leaven production, for cookies and starch as well as fruit, vegetable and potato processing.

The Soviet Union is also interested in Poland's deliveries of turn-key projects and technological lines for the potato [word indistinct], cold-stores for fruit and vegetables, trade pavilions for selling horticultural produce and special shops for selling agricultural produce.

The Polish side said that the production and delivery of the above-mentioned installations would be possible under the condition that the Soviet Union delivers to Poland stainless and acid resistance plates in a volume indispensable for the development of such production. The request is to be examined with attention during coordination of plans.

Discussing the trade turnover, the Soviet side revealed its interest in boosting deliveries of Polish food products, including vegetables and fruits and their products. The Polish side expressed its readiness to gradually return to traditional deliveries of food products to the Soviet Union, especially sugar and potato products.

During the talks, Poland confirmed her interest in the Soviet technological aid starting from 1985 [word indistinct] building in Poland three dairy plants with a capacity of 350 thousand litres of milk per 24 hours and in the technical furnishing, according to respective intergovernmental agreements, of two model state farms, with an area of 20 thousand ha each.

The sides acknowledged as advisible to form a permanent sub-commission for the food economy complex within the frames of the Inter-governmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

After the plenum talks heads of both delegations made statements for PAP. Deputy Prime Minister Ziya Nuriyev underlined that the main conclusion from the visit of the Soviet delegation to Poland is the fact that cooperation in the food and agriculture complex can and should be deepened.

We arrived at a conclusion that joint Soviet and Polish efforts should be intensified to speed up the growth of food production. Our countries have at their disposal enough of possibilities and reserves to achieve this target.

Z. Nuriyev also underlined that there is a plan to broaden cooperation and production specialization, especially in the production of machines for the needs of agriculture and equipment for the food industry.

The development of cooperation in the construction of agricultural and industrial projects on a turn-key basis is an important direction, stated Z. Nuriyev.

The present visit showed vast possibilities for cooperation which we want to use in full both in the sphere of agriculture (especially in the exchange of seed and husbandry materials) and in the scientific-technical cooperation and in direct contacts between enterprises and economic units.

Polish-Soviet cooperation gives a chance not only to our agriculture but to our industry as well as to winning a strong position not only in the country but also on foreign markets.

Roman Malinowski said that the experience of Polish-Soviet cooperation have met with great interest of other socialist countries.

On the basis of these achievements, we have adopted similar solutions with our Czechoslovak and Hungarian partners. We are preparing for similar talks with other socialist countries, Vice-Premier Malinowski said.

Full use of the possibilities of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- apart from what we undertake in our country ourselves -- is an extremely important factor in the realization of the goals of self-sufficiency in food in Poland and also in the entire socialist community.

Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski stressed that this, obviously, has an enormous significance not only from the social and economic point of view: In the complex world of today, this also has a political dimension. It serves to consolidate our independence from the capitalist countries and to effectively counter-act restrictions of some western countries and the use of food as a weapon in attempts to impose confrontation on the world.

YUGOSLAVIA'S ENERGY 'TROUBLES' REVIEWED

AU291651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 83 p 6

[Waclaw Urbanski dispatch from Belgrade: "Energy Troubles"]

[Text] The energy crisis in Yugoslavia is continuing. A month has just passed since drastic power cuts began up and down the country in private homes and in industry.

Replying to questions in parliament about the present measures to ensure energy supplies, above all to the plants producing for export, the government spokesman said that urgent discussions were taking place about the possibility of importing 360,000 metric tons of crude oil and of 200,000 metric tons of mazut from the USSR.

Another 100,000 metric tons of mazut may be imported from the countries with convertible currencies. As was stated in the Parliament, what is also needed is the guarantee of the National Bank of Yugoslavia in connection with the import of some 400,000 metric tons of crude oil from Iran, Iraq, and Algeria. Some amounts of electric energy may be imported from Czechoslovakia in exchange for corn. The appropriate federal bodies will develop a plan for obtaining hard currency to buy spare parts for the Kosovo giant power station to make it work at full capacity.

At present, the power stations that run on liquid fuels -- almost half of them are being run like that -- are using the existing federal reserves as far as possible. More and more methods of conserving energy are sought, but it is hard to conserve what is not there. For example, from mid-December "electric cards" have been introduced in Belgrade, where the present power cuts have failed to produce the expected results.

This means that every household has received a ration card specifying how much electricity it can use a month. If it uses more than what is specified, electricity will be switched off for 8 days running. The same method will be applied to collective users of electricity. This kind of punishment of the "disobedient" is expected to force all users of electric energy to save it to such an extent as to make it possible to abandon the planned power cuts. But it is difficult to say when this will be possible.

BRIEFS

PARTY PAPER BECOMES WEEKLY -- CHLOPSKA DROGA a paper of the PZPR Central Committee, is to become a weekly as of 1 January. The publishers say that the paper will be involved in popularizing the agricultural policy of the PZPR and the ZSL and with ensuring its leading role in agriculture and the agricultural profession. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2101 GMT 28 Dec 83 LD]

1983 COAL EXPORTS -- Ludwik Zaczyk, director of the Coal Foreign Trade Center, reports that more than 8.1 million metric tons of Polish coal exports have been transshipped to date through Szczecin and Swinoujscie ports. In all, more than 20 million metric tons of Polish coal have passed through Polish ports in 1983. Assessing prospects for next year, Zaczyk said that 1984 would mean a return, above all, to the Scandinavian markets, particularly Denmark's. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Dec 83 LD]

SUNDIC DISCUSSES USSR'S 1984 MILITARY BUDGET

LD291927 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Following the review of the news, here is our foreign political commentary. The end of the 2-day session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the adoption of the state development plan has brought significant changes in the structure of the Soviet budget for the year 1984. The very small increase in expenditure for national defense has surprised foreign observers. Here is Milika Sundic:

The Soviet budget for 1984, presented to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by Finance Minister Garbuzov, is larger than that of 1983 by not quite 40 billion rubles. If we consider the existing military-political situation in the world and in particular the relations between the two leading super powers, this is not a significant increase in the budget, especially when we take into account the fact that the NATO member-countries will spend on arms alone about $340 billion in the coming year, of which the United States alone accounts for more than $230 billion. Some basic indicators of the Soviet budget for the coming year show that the growth of industrial production will be somewhat lower than in the previous year, but what attracts special attention is the change in the relationship between group A and group B, that is between heavy and light industry, which is considerably more favourable for group B, light and consumer goods industry, something that occurs rarely, if at all.

The second, and perhaps more significant, new feature of the Soviet budget for next year concerns agriculture. A growth in agricultural production of over 6 percent is envisaged, which signifies a tendency toward self-reliance, that is, depending on climatic and other conditions, the USSR would no longer rely on grain imports. Details of the yields in 1983 have not been announced, but it is known that the USSR purchased considerable quantities of grain this year from the United States, Argentina, Australia, and Canada.

Foreign observers, however, are most interested in the military budget for the coming year. It is only 4 million rubles larger than last year's and amounts to 17,054,000,000 rubles. Compared to the country's total budget of over 365 billion rubles, the military budget appears to be more than modest. However, it is logical to suppose that not all components are included in the above-mentioned amount of the military budget for 1984, and that expenditure on defense needs will be considerably greater. The Soviet Union, let us recall, indicated earlier that it will take all the necessary measures to parry the military challenge of NATO, and in particular of the United States, which no one in the West doubts.

Nevertheless, the structure of the Soviet budget, the reduction of expenditure on industrial production, and the increase in expenditure for light industry and consumer goods indicate a new tendency which, more than ever before in recent times, is concerned with raising the living standard of the population. It is not a question, of course, of any important changes in the system, but of a different distribution of budget expenditure and a prevalent attitude that in this area important changes have been made. The Supreme Soviet has, in what has become a tradition, adopted all the decisions of the last plenum of the Central Committee and in particular the suggestions of the absent head of state and party, Yuriy Andropov, which he sent in written form to the members of the Central Committee. It is characteristic that neither at the plenum of the Central Committee nor at the session of the Supreme Soviet was much said about the present exacerbated international situation, which was only mentioned in passing. This, however, was not necessary because both the Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet had previously been acquainted with the stands of the Politburo on the present international situation and the measures that have already been taken within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

The fact that the international situation did not occupy a suitable place at the plenum of the Central Committee and at the session of the Supreme Soviet, perhaps indicates that the Soviet state and party leadership does not want to dramatize relations with the West beyond what has already been said about this.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA SIGNED

LD292132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Tripoli, December 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Libyan Jamahiriyah signed in Tripoli today, Thursday, an agreement on cooperation in agriculture, water resources industry, science and technology. The protocol was signed by Yugoslav Government member and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture Dr Milorad Stanojevic and Libyan Jamahiriyah Secretary for Planning Fawzi Saksuki after three-day talks.

The talks reflected the cordial atmosphere characterizing relations between the two friendly and non-aligned countries. The results of the visit have been mutually assessed as positive and concrete. The need for a steady promotion of bilateral economic cooperation was particularly emphasized. Yugoslav work organizations will participate in the realization of some new development projects in Libya.

In the field of agriculture, the most significant will be the poultry farms and six seed processing centers. Yugoslavia will participate also in projects involving the exploitation of underground water in the desert areas of Libya. The founding of a mixed company for well drilling was discussed as were also joint investments in the fattening of lambs in Yugoslavia for the Libyan market.

PLANINC CONGRATULATES TURKISH PRIME MINISTER

AU281717 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Turgut Ozal, new prime minister of the Republic of Turkey.

MARKOVIC SENDS GREETING TO ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

AU291704 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf to Chadli Bendjedid, expressing sincere congratulations and best wishes on his reelection as secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

MACEDONIA LC URGES RECOGNITION OF ORTHODOX CHURCH

LD292349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Skopje, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- Failure to recognize the Macedonian Orthodox Church on the part of the Serbian Orthodox Church has an internal and international political dimension and very negative consequences.

The above was stated at today's session of the commission for cooperation with Communist and workers' parties of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, chaired by Dr Vasil Tupurkovski. The commission expressed the need for active support of all efforts and actions in our society aimed at seeking a positive solution to this problem, which is also in the interests of the security of our country and the further promotion of brotherhood and unity, the more so since from the international aspect, the failure to recognize the Macedonian Orthodox Church objectively lends support to factors and activities that are hostile toward our country and its integrity.

In the discussion on international aspects of the activity of the Catholic, Muslim, and Orthodox churches, it was assessed that the churches are striving to adjust their activities to changes in contemporary society, but that at the same time there are still unacceptable instances of interference and old attitudes.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

AU252123 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview given by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, to VJESNIK journalists Miroslav Lezaj, Nadira Avdic-Vllasi, and Shefki Ukaj; "prepared for publication by Nadira Avdic-Vllasi"; identification of reporters not given in body of item; in Pristina, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in which Albanian nationalists and irredentists carried out a hostile attack on the basic achievements of our society so as to jeopardize the brotherhood, unity, and togetherness of all our peoples and nationalities, and the self-managing development of socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia, the stabilization of the political-security situation in the province was set as the most urgent task of the organized socialist forces. To what extent, by working on implementing the LCY political platform on Kosovo and the action program of the LC of Kosovo, has one succeeded in this?

[Kurtesi] The vast majority of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have grasped the seriousness of the enemy's attempt -- an attempt at counterrevolution; in addition, an increasing number of them oppose the counterrevolution, not only verbally, but also concretely in uncovering the hostile phenomena and behavior. This is our basic strength.

The awareness of the hostile essence of the activity and goals of Albanian nationalists and irredentists is also very present among workers. A large number of young people who have been indoctrinated by Albanian nationalism have become victims of a very perfidious hostile propaganda which constantly tries to imply that the slogan "Kosovo -- Republic" is not against self-managing socialist Tito's Yugoslavia. We have rather successfully pushed this "camouflage" out of the awareness of a number of young people, while we are waging a struggle against such errors ever more successfully.

[Reporter] Broad support for political and other actions in the province is noticeable, the results achieved are also noticeable. What about resistance, lack of resourcefulness, incapability, and lack of organization? How does one oppose them in practice?

[Kurtesi] The most important thing was to restore confidence in the LC -- confidence that the LC is stronger than individuals and groups, whose influence has been present for years.

The removal of subjective weaknesses which helped, or rather which served the enemy in its hostile activity, continues. The working people and citizens increasingly support this activity, although resistance, lack of resourcefulness, and awkwardness in certain circles continues. In certain circles the subjective forces are insufficiently ready and capable of mastering resistance, of coming to grips with everything that undermines the reputation of the LC and questions our orientations. However, to reiterate, all mechanisms of our sociopolitical system are functioning in a more organized, involved, and responsible way. Moreover, the number is increasing of those who carry out their tasks more effectively than in the past.

[Reporter] What is the situation in the field of economic stabilization?

[Kurtesi] We made good progress in t... struggle for economic stabilization at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. Production was significantly increased at first; later, however, it started to stagnate and decline day by day, only to again reach an increase of 14 percent in October as compared with the same month of last year.

Although the economy's losses have been reduced, while income has nominally increased, we are still far from what we expected. Nonetheless, there is reason to believe that production will continue the upward trend achieved in October. We have also achieved important positive trends in other fields, primarily with regard to income. In this period funds for personal incomes have increased relatively more slowly when compared with the allocation for expanding the material basis of associated labor, and production costs have considerably gone down.

[Reporter] It is certain that the organized socialist forces will not allow a repeat of the 1981 events in Kosovo. However, there is still talk about cool intranational relations and about various methods of activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

[Kurtesi] Due to a great and energetic action of the subjective forces led by the LC, we have succeeded in preventing the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in many spheres of life and work, and now they rarely dare to operate openly and in a hostile manner. Nonetheless, we have no illusions in this connection. We know that the enemy changes his methods and adapts his activity to the newly-arisen situation. He is trying in a perfidious way to realize his plans, and thus he continues to make himself heard by slogans, verbal propaganda, nationalist behavior, and, recently, by recruiting and bribing juveniles and primary school pupils for hostile activity. However, it is a fact that there is increasingly less room for this activity, because the LC is now capable of recognizing the enemy more quickly and easily. We have also created a good basis for a much more consistent struggle against Albanian and all other kinds of nationalism that try to exploit the existing -- in certain circles -- still frozen intranational relations.

[Reporter] What success has been achieved in removing the causes for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo which is obviously still very much present?

[Kurtesi] Following the counterrevolutionary attacks from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has increased, and this is one of the greatest problems not only for the province, but for the entire Yugoslav community.

We are interested in completely eradicating all forms of pressure. When we achieve this, and when a climate of mutual confidence is created, the reasons for which people leave will disappear.

The number of those emigrating is becoming smaller. However, numbers have never been the most important thing for us. The phenomena of emigration have been and have remained our problems. For this reason we must eradicate these phenomena, allowing no room even for a single case of pressure. It is our desire that all people remain in Kosovo, particularly the necessary professional cadres. We wish, and I think that this is their obligation, that cadres and experts from every part of our country help us, by coming here and together with the working people of Kosovo build a better future, strengthen the brotherhood, unity, and togetherness of peoples and nationalities. We will strive to constantly improve the atmosphere.

[Reporter] The departure of cadres from Kosovo is also a problem facing you. By changing this widely established unfavorable practice, it would be possible to contribute to halting the emigration process.

[Kurtesi] To implement the national equality of the peoples and nationalities in the province and wider afield, it is of vital importance to consistently and responsibly lay down and pursue the cadre policy, which must take account of an adequate representation of peoples and nationalities in the delegate assemblies, organs and bodies of the sociopolitical, social, self-managing, and business organs, ranging from the organizations of associated labor and local community to the province, republic, and federation. This is our basic direction in pursuing the cadre policy.

[Reporter] To what extent is Kosovo interested in experts from other parts of the country? Do any specific plans exist concerning this?

[Kurtesi] We need organizers of work and experienced businessmen because in these fields we have a shortage of cadres. Kosovo is open to all those who want to include themselves permanently or temporarily in the necessary work or tasks, and this would be of invaluable benefit for us. This cadre cooperation can also be realized by implementing the program of associating labor and pooling resources, by cooperation in scientific research by institutions from throughout the country, and by their greater inclusion in finding solutions necessary for Kosovo's further development.

Kosovo is prepared to accept all those willing to live and work and to share their destiny with the province's workers class, just as working people of Kosovo, proceeding from their wishes and interests and the needs of certain circles, will go to other parts of our country.

Prepared To Recognize Hostile Tendencies

[Reporter] A segment of young people are indoctrinated by Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Demonstrations began at the Pristina University. Radical changes in the "state of awareness" at the university are necessary for a resolute struggle against nationalism. What has been achieved in this respect, what has been done, have results been achieved which give reason for optimism?

[Kurtesi] One of the reasons for indoctrination of a part of the young people lies precisely in the fact that the LC and other organized socialist forces did not devote sufficient attention to work with the younger generations, that they did not sufficiently perceive the conditions in which the awareness of the young personality is trained, developed, and formed. We in Kosovo have most seriously experienced and felt this.

We have achieved significant results in the struggle against the proponents of the hostile and other antiself-managing and antisocialist phenomena and tendencies at the university. We have succeeded in strengthening and better organizing the LC at high and higher schools.

The agenda of meetings of these organizations increasingly deals with problems linked with ideology in education and with the implementation of programmatic goals and tasks. As is well-known, a number of university professors and students have been expelled from the teaching-educational process because of their activity from nationalist positions. We have also achieved valuable results in preparing the LC basic organizations to more easily and more quickly recognize all hostile tendencies. This is a good basis for optimism that the situation at the university will be successfully stabilized.

[Reporter] Relations within the Federation, relations of the republics and provinces are precisely defined by the Constitution. What happens with these constitutional provisions in practice? How are the relations implemented in the SR of Serbia?

[Kurtesi] Despite the difficulties encountered, the relations among the Federation, republics, and provinces as laid down by the Constitution are being more and more successfully implemented.

Regarding relations within the SR of Serbia, I believe that valuable results have been achieved in implementing the positions of the 18th session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia. The conclusions adopted on that occasion aim at preserving what represents a common interest and a common line. However, now, too, there are certain tendencies on the part of individuals or groups to impose a different approach. All questions connected with relations in the SR of Serbia can be regulated primarily and only on the foundations laid down by the Constitution. We can establish everything that represents a common interest by a joint involvement of the organs and organizations in the republic, Vojvodina, and Kosovo, by negotiations, and by coordination of views, and not by outvoting. Outvoting is not a solution and is contrary to the constitutional principles, and contrary to the principle of the equality of peoples and nationalities, or, rather, contrary to the implementation of the role and functions of the provinces in the SR of Serbia. It is only by negotiations, understanding, and by increasingly more frequent contacts that we can successfully solve problems we sometimes face. The best example of this are the talks on certain legal projects which should regulate certain relations and problems of interest for the republic as a whole.

'ALARMING RATE' OF EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO NOTED

AU202212 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its double weekend issue of 17-18 December on page three carries a 2,000-word report by Velisa Krsmanovic on an interview given to BORBA by Milutin Milosevic, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbian Assembly, on the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and, especially, emigration of expert and professional cadres from Kosovo. The date and place of the interview are not given.

Milosevic points out that "large numbers of recognized experts have left important economic installations in Kosovo, a fact which has affected the production of these installations." In his opinion, the fact that a large percentage of all those who have emigrated from Kosovo are professional cadres represents a danger for the Kosovo economy. In this connection he reports that, "for instance, in the period from October 1982 to May 1983, 2,257 Serbs and Montenegrins, including 25 engineers, 12 physicians, 200 technicians, and 150 highly skilled and skilled workers emigrated from Pristina alone." All in all, Milosevic says, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo still continues at an "alarming rate" because "the situation in Kosovo is still not satisfactory" in view of the continued "hostile activities of Albanian irredentists and chauvinists" in the form of persistent "overt or covert pressures on members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities," maintaining a "psychosis of insecurity and fear."

Milosevic points out that, as a result of continued emigration, "there are now no Serbs or Montenegrins living in 608 of the 1,445 populated places in Kosovo. All this has naturally accelerated the process of forming ethnically pure entities of the Albanian population." He reports that, "in the period from the 1981 counterrevolutionary events to June 1983, 12,773 people from Kosovo have settled in Serbia proper. The number of all emigrants from Kosovo is certainly even higher because the information on emigration to other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is lacking, as is the information on those who have not yet registered their new residence." According to the Republican Statistical Institute, in the April-October period this year, 2,045 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Kosovo. "These concrete data on the volume and rate of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo obviously refute and deny certain statements about an alleged natural socioeconomic migration," Milosevic says. These statements cannot be considered well-meaning, nor can certain statements be considered well-meaning about an "alleged 'free mobility of the Kosovo population.'" The number of the emigrants who have returned to Kosovo is very small, Milosevic notes. According to the information obtained from Kosovo, 65 families and 122 individuals have submitted requests to return and, out of them, 33 families with a total of about 130 members, and 54 individuals have actually returned.

Milosevic expresses his "firm belief" that Serbia and Yugoslavia as a whole are ready to assist in a quicker economic and social development of Kosovo not only materially, but also by providing the needed professional cadres. However, it is associated labor in Kosovo and its associations which must provide concrete initiatives for an organized movement of such cadres to Kosovo. "Mere statements about the openness of Kosovo are not enough if they are not accompanied by concrete initiatives and measures for accepting the professional cadres," he says. "The fact that there are few organized initiatives in this connection and that the assistance of cadres is discouraged by some individual absurd statements about a 'third colonization' show that there is a certain resistance in relation to this need for cadres, which is essentially a resistance in relation to the entire development of Kosovo," Milosevic concludes in this connection.

According to the 17 self-managing agreements between work organizations in Kosovo and work organizations in Serbia proper, the following projects will be built in Kosovo: a pump manufacturing factory in Decani; a machine-parts factory in Lesok; a tool factory in Urosevac; a mining equipment factory in Gjilane; a ventilators factory in Lipljan; a factory in Orahovac; a factory manufacturing heavy truck tires in Suva Reka; a plant for manufacturing knives and scissors in Prizren; a sheep farm in Urosevac; a young-cattle-fattening farm in Istok; and complexes of tourist facilities in Prizren and Brezovica.

DJUKIC REPORT AT KOSOVO ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD292356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 29 Dec 83

["Report by Ilija Djukic at the Formal Session of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- President of the Kosovo Provincial Assembly Djukic spoke about the present moment and obligations for further economic and self-management development of Kosovo. He reminded those present that in Kosovo, in addition to the economic struggle, a complex and continuous struggle was also being waged for political stabilization and against the remnants of counterrevolutionary activity. In this struggle, our forces have grown stronger. The system as a whole has stabilized to a large extent and has become more efficient, above all the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. An increasing number of political and creative cadres are becoming established. This is accompanied by increasing trust felt by progressive forces of all nationalities.

The true face of irredentist forces is increasingly seen clearly by the people, as is the true sense of their slogans. In spite of that, we are aware that we should not underestimate the reactionary and destructive activity of the remnants of counterrevolutionary forces, even given our future successes. Neither should we underestimate the remnants of wider negative consequences of a state that had been created over many years and preceeded the events of the spring of 1981. In some environments, after the initial consolidation of the situation, there has been a kind of complacency and slowing down, but even this does not explain everything. The LC as the basic force of the system, has for years been suppressed, ignored, and thus made impotent -- in a perfidious way -- while at the same time, its role and alleged successes have been formally extolled for propaganda purposes. Seen as a whole, small-ownership interests have been dominant and have created negative consequences and a state of chaos that has suited only the conservative, nationalistic-irredentist, and bureaucratic-etatist forces. All this has seriously threatened the heritage of our revolution and the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia. Under these conditions we should examine the causes, aims, and consequences of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and other nationalities from Kosovo. Although very late, our overall forces, particularly the most aware section of members and cadres of the LC and of the new security forces, have become organized and have entered a decisive struggle against all enemies of our system. This offensive still continues and must continue for a long time yet, as long as the presence of this poisonous and infectious virus of nationalistic and irredentist plague of "Enver-type internationalism" on the basis of "ethnically pure environments" is felt at at all!

Speaking about our relations with Albania, Djukic said that because of its irredentist policy toward our country, unfortunately, nothing positive can be said about normalization of relations and even less about good-neighborliness. As a result of such policies pursued by Albania and the increasingly obvious subversive and destructive plotting, particularly toward Kosovo, prospects for these relations are very obscure and even dangerous, and not only for our mutual relations. We here must take this seriously and be prepared for all eventualities. Deception of any kind could cause us great and unforeseeable consequences, Djukic warned.

Stressing that not only the best sons but also the greatest part of the Serbian people had nothing in common with greater Serbian bourgeoisie, whose policy had been notorious and greatly hated in this area and whose persecution was also felt by the well-known revolutionaries in Serbia, Djukic stressed:

We live together and work in this revolutionary Socialist Republic of Serbia, in this complex sociopolitical and state community. This complexity will transform itself into more simple forms depending on how fast all of us together can make it functional. In this common republic of ours, there are enough progressive forces and sufficient knowledge and revolutionary experience both among the Serbian people and among all other nationalities to make our fellowship not only increasingly organized and equitable but also an expression of a lasting and unbreakable satisfaction.

MAMULA TOURS ARMY UNITS IN KOSOVO 27 DEC

LD271853 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Pristina, Dec 27 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav secretary for national defence, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, today, Tuesday, stated satisfaction with the situation in the Yugoslav People's Army units in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the results achieved in strengthening their combat and moral-political preparedness.

Admiral Branko Mamula toured some units of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Territorial Defence in Kosovo.

A high level of combat preparedness and ideological-political unity of the units and their readiness to carry out all tasks entrusted to them have been achieved, it was stressed on the occasion.

The results achieved in the Yugoslav People's Army in the implementation of the economic stabilization programme were also pointed out.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF YUGOSLAV ARMS INDUSTRY REPORTED

LD271458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 27 Dec 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, December 27 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Armed Forces have tripled their fire power and capability over the past ten years, Maj. Gen. Jovan Matovic stated in an interview to the Zagreb weekly DANAS.

He stressed the high quality of domestic weaponry and the independence of Yugoslavia's defence system resulting from the progress made in its arms industry.

Today, we make virtually everything we need, pointed out Maj. Gen. Matovic. A number of army institutes and over 140 research and development organizations throughout the country are engaged in the development of arms and military equipment. They enable the production of over 400 types of weapons and equipment, ranging from infantry equipment to missile systems.

Yugoslavia's arms industry takes pride in its wide-range production programme, especially its T-72 tank, self-propelled multiple rocket launcher "Oganj" M-77, fighter bomber "Orao," missile equipped gunboat "Rade Koncar," and other products.

The arms industry is capable of meeting 80 percent of the overall needs of the Yugoslav armed Forces, stated Gen. Matovic. At present, he said, we import only the sophisticated gear which cannot be produced profitably.

The high quality of Yugoslav-made arms contributes to their export. Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, exports its arms unconditionally, in contrast to member countries of military blocs which sometimes demand certain political concessions in return for their arms exports. Exports of Yugoslav arms recorded a 43.5-percent increase in 1983 compared to 1982. An ambitious plan provides for Yugoslav arms exports -- mainly to nonaligned countries -- to expand by one fifth a year [as received] over the next few years, General Matovic said.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT SEEN IMPROVING

LD291516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 29 Dec 83

[By Vlastimir Ilic]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 29 (TANJUG) -- Efforts of the Yugoslav economy to maintain in 1983 continuity in reduction in the deficit of the current account balance have borne fruit. With 1.4 billion dollars in 1982, late in (?1983) the deficit is estimated at about 100 to 150 million dollars.

In 1984 positions of the Yugoslav balance of payments are planned to record a surplus of about 800 million dollars.

Signifi_ant reduction in the deficit of the current account balance will have a favourable effect on the strengthening of the position of the Yugoslav economy in the international market, especially with partners to whom debts are being regularly repaid. Intensified export orientation and regular repayment of foreign debts certainly have a direct effect on narrowing of all forms of consumption in the country and on drop in social and personal standard, but such effects were reckoned with.

Results achieved in economic cooperation with foreign countries in 1983 encourage also by the fact that trade deficit has been constantly reduced already for four years. In 1979, Yugoslav foreign trade deficit amounted to 7.2 billion dollars, and in 1983 it was reduced to about 2.4 billion dollars, with a trend of further reduction.

In the course of the last four years coverage of Yugoslav imports with exports rose from 48 to 81 percent. In trade with [as received] and in 1984 it should reach 85 percent. That is a significant step, in view of the fact that Yugoslav imports from that area four years ago were covered by only 41 percent.

More balanced trends in trade with foreign countries are a lasting orientation of the Yugoslav economy. Persistence of Yugoslav exporters to direct larger quantities of goods to the convertible currency market was manifested in trade realized in 1983, more than in earlier years. Such undertakings were inevitable, in view of the origin of Yugoslav debts and significant deficit in trade with industrially developed Western countries, from which the Yugoslav industry imported modern technology and equipped itself for larger production for the domestic and foreign markets.

Export moves of the Yugoslav industry were fettered by insufficient organization in appearance in foreign markets, but still more by shortage of foreign currency (for the) import of raw materials and semi-finished goods. In the first half of this year production had therefore to stagnate. Production revived only in the second half of the year, when a growth of 2.7 percent (in November even 4 percent) was recorded. However, more spectacular results could not be achieved, since new problems coupled with that -- internal insolvency, unfavourable situation regarding energy caused by unprecedented drought, and others, which slowed down production for export.

Under those conditions unfavourable for economic activity, Yugoslav foreign trade succeeded in stepping up total exports by 1 percent and in cutting imports by 1.5 percent, compared with 1982, thus decreasing foreign trade deficit by about 430 million dollars.

In 1983 Yugoslav exports to the convertible currency area were by about 16 percent over, and imports by 6.5 percent, below 1982. Exports to developed Western countries rose even by about 28 percent. The increase in exports and decrease in imports reduced deficit in trade with countries of the convertible currency area from about 3.4 billion dollars to about 2 billion dollars.

Yugoslav exports to socialist countries decreased at the same time by about 10 percent and imports by about 2 percent. In trade with clearing payments area, instead of 700 million dollar surplus in 1982, in 1983 Yugoslavia recorded a deficit of about 350 million dollars. That is a consequence of decrease in Yugoslav exports to those countries by about 17 percent and imports by 8 percent compared with the previous year.

Yugoslav trade with developing countries is balanced, with a certain surplus, but at the same time considerably difficult in view of problems of partners in that area regarding balance of payments.

Tasks of the Yugoslav economy in the sphere of economic cooperation with foreign countries will not be easier at all in 1984 either. A resolution on the country's social and economic development, adopted by the Federal Assembly late in December, provides for a 16 percent increase in total Yugoslav exports in 1984, and to the convertible currency area even by about 20 percent, which means further decrease in foreign trade deficit by about one billion dollars.

Yugoslavs are aware of the fact that these anticipations and getting out of the existing difficulties cannot be achieved without additional efforts and self-denials. For, in 1984, industrial production should rise by 3 percent, agricultural by 2 percent, and employment by 2 percent, with simultaneous reduction of investment in fixed assets by about 10 percent.

All positive expectations directly depend on the efficient implementation of tasks resulting from the programme for economic stabilization, that is the plan for the country's economic development in 1984, which means struggle for revival of production, improvement in the quality and strengthening of export possibilities, and restraining of inflation (which in 1983 recorded a rise of about 50 percent).

Therefore Yugoslavs view with moderate optimism 1984, with which the first phase of the realization of the long-term programme for economic stabilization begins.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES 1984 ECONOMIC POLICY

LD292159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its (?248th) session today, presided over by Zvone Dragan, the Federal Executive Council established the program of activities and measures for the implementation of the resolution on the socioeconomic development and economic policy of Yugoslavia in 1984. An integral part of the program is the special programs, or rather plans of work that relate to the implementation of the strategy of long-term energy development, prices policy, and the plan of the Executive Council for the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Following the cooperation conducted with the responsible republican and provincial organs, the Federal Executive Council has adopted the energy balance for Yugoslavia for 1984. The Council also approved the measures and activities for implementing the energy balance. In order to realize the envisaged production, processing, and consumption of energy, it is essential to guarantee on time the funds for procuring energy raw materials, and spare parts for the production of coal, oil, natural gas, and electricity in 1984. Organizations of the oil industry within the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy should conclude a self-managing agreement within a month at the latest on the equitable supply under equal conditions of the Yugoslav market with oil and petroleum derivatives. This agreement should also envisage sanctions in the event that it is not consistently applied.

The coal mines, oil industry, and electricity industry must guarantee a high degree of production readiness of energy-producing capacities in order to achieve maximum production of electric power, coal, oil, and natural gas.

The coal mines and transport organizations will make every effort to supply the thermal power stations regularly with sufficient quantities of coal, thereby creating the conditions for the maximal production of electricity in the thermal power stations. The republican and provincial electricity industries must coordinate their electricity consumption needs and take timely measures to economize and rationalize electricity consumption. Electricity industry organizations should undertake all measures in order to accelerate the completion and commissioning of electricity production and distribution facilities. The measures of the economic policy should guarantee the more rapid and effective application of the program of long-term measures for rationalization, substitution, and economies in the use of energy, and within the framework of the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy the possibility of diesel substitution by the larger consumers in the economy should be examined. Consumers of diesel and heating oil at large should take economy measures in order to reduce the overall consumption of these fuels throughout the country by at least 5 percent compared with 1983.

The Federal Executive Council examined information on the effects of the regulation on the payment of a deposit on the dinars that citizens are entitled to take out of Yugoslavia. It was stated that through its application, significant positive results had been achieved that justified the introduction of the regulation, particularly regarding the reduction in the flow of dinars out of the country. The resolution on the socioeconomic development and economic policy of Yugoslavia in 1984 envisages the further retention of the measure on payment of a deposit. The Federal Executive Council passed a regulation to this effect on the payment of a deposit on the dinars that citizens are entitled to take out of Yugoslavia. At every exit from the country, citizens are obliged to pay a deposit amounting to 5,000 dinars; for each subsequent exit, the deposit is increased by 2,000 dinars. The deposit is payable at a bank or post office and can be recovered one year after the deposit is made.

Exempt from the payment of the deposit are all Yugoslav citizens who leave the country for the first time in the course of a year, citizens who are temporarily employed abroad and members of their immediate family, and citizens who are visiting members of their immediate family who are permanent residents abroad. Also exempt from payment of the deposit are holders of border area passes, in keeping with interstate agreements on border area traffic; and people with dual citizenship. The deposit will also not be paid for business trips and travel abroad for health treatment or participation in border meetings.

This regulation comes into force on 1 January 1984. The Federal Executive Council noted that self-managing workers' controls and workers' councils and other self-managing organs and organizations of associated labor and social organizations should tighten control of official journeys abroad because the regulation stipulates what is implied by official travel. The Council charged the competent federal organs with preparing information on the results of the effects of the regulation on payment of the deposit at the end of the first quarter of the year.

The Executive Council appointed Radmilo Trojanovic, former ambassador to Lebanon, as director of the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 14 DEC PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU221122 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 14 December carries a 50-second film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Belgrade on 14 December, which was chaired by Dragoslav Markovic and attended by members of the SFRY Presidency and other top federal officials.

As part of the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium discussed the implementation of the tasks in the political platform for action by the LCY in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and togetherness in Kosovo. Panning and group and single medium closeup shots show that the following attended the session in addition to Dragoslav Markovic: Nikola Stojanovic, Petar Stambolic, Mika Spiljak, Milan Kucan, Ali Sukrija, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Josip Vrhovec, and three unidentified men.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO ECONOMY IN 1984 -- Pristina, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- Delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today adopted the resolution on the province's socioeconomic development in 1984, as well as all the accompanying documents which should ensure its implementation. The resolution envisages a 4.9 percent increase in Kosovo economy's social income, industry should go up by 7 and agriculture by 4 percent. The resolution envisages an increase in production of electrical energy of around 37 percent. Next year Kosovo's exports should go up by 9 percent and its exports to convertible currency markets by as much as 22 percent. Imports are planned to go up by 14 percent. Investments should go up by 2.2 percent and employment, which is given special prominence in the resolution, by 4.5 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 29 Dec 83 LD]

NEW VOJVODINA COURT PRESIDENT -- Novi Sad -- Dr Arpad Horvat was appointed new president of the Vojvodina Supreme Court at today's session of the province's assembly. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 28 Dec 83 LD]